The New-York Times.

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ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY.

The Capture of Fort Henry on the Tennessee River.

THE WAR CARRIED INTO TENNESSEE.

Official Dispatches from Gen. Halleck and Commodore Foote.

The Battle Fought Entirely by the Gunboats.

Desperate Resistance of the Rebels under Command of Gen. Tilghman.

The Rebel Commander and a Large Number of Officers and Men Captured.

Panic and Flight of Four Thousand Rebel Infantry.

EVERYTHING LEFT BEHIND THEM.

The Gunboat Essex Disabled by a Shot Through Her Boiler.

Immense Strategic Importance of the Victory.

DISPATCH FROM MAJ.-GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 7.

The following is announced from Headquarters:

Fort Henry is ours! The flag of the Union is re-established on the soil of Tennessee. It will never be removed.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK.

W. W. SMITH,
Captain and Ai.-de-Camp.

DISPATCH FROM FLAG OFFICER FOOTE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 7.

Secretary WELLES has received the following dispatch:

U. S. FLAG SHIP CINCINNATI, OFF FORT HENRY, TENNESSEE RIVER, Feb. 6, 1862.

The gunboats under my command, the *Essex*, commander PORTER; the *Carondelet*, Commander WALKE, the *Cincinnati*, Commander STEMBEL; the *St. Louis*, Lieut.-Commanding PAULDING; the *Conestoga*, Lieut.-Commanding PHELPS; the *Taylor*, Lieut.-Commanding GWINN, and the *Lexington*, Lieut.-Commanding SHIRK, after a severe and rapid fire of one hour and a quarter, have captured Fort Henry, and have taken Gen. LLOYD TILGHMAN and his Staff, with sixty men, as prisoners.

The surrender to the gunboats was unconditional, as we kept an open fire upon the enemy until their flag was struck.

In half an hour after the surrender, I handed the fort and prisoners over to Gen. GRANT, commanding the army, on his arrival at the fort in force.

The *Essex* had a shot in her boilers, after fighting most effectually for two-thirds of the action, and was obliged to drop down the river. I hear that several of her men were scalded to death, including the two pilots.

She, with the other gunboats, officers and men fought with the greatest gallantry.

The *Cincinnati* received thirty-one shots, and had one killed and eight wounded, two seriously.

The fort, with twenty guns and seventeen mortars, was defended by Gen. TILGHMAN with the most determined gallantry.

I will write as soon as possible.

I have sent Lieut.-Commanding PHILLIPS and three gunboats after the rebel gunboats.

(Signed,) A. H. FOOTE, Flag-Officer.

DETAILS FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Ill., Friday, Feb. 7.

Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, surrendered yesterday at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, after a most determined resistance.

The fight, which lasted one hour and twenty minutes, was conducted by the gunboats *Cincinnati*, *Essex* and *St. Louis*.

The *Cincinnati* fired 125 rounds, and received 34 shots from the rebel guns, but only one man was killed.

The *St. Louis* fired 110 rounds, but received no damage.

The *Essex* was disabled after firing ten rounds, by a ball striking her boiler. Thirty-two persons on board of her were scalded to death. Capt. PORTER, her commander, was badly scalded, but not dangerously so.

Two rebel Generals, one Colonel, two Captains and one hundred privates, were taken prisoners.

The fort mounted seventeen guns.

The land forces did not reach the scene of the action until two hours after the surrender of the fort.

The Memphis and Ohio Railroad bridge, fifteen miles above the fort, has been taken possession of by our troops.

DETAILS FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 7.

The *Gazette* and *Commercial's* Cairo correspondence give the following account of the bombardment and capture of Fort Henry:

Yesterday at 12¼ P. M., the gunboats *Cincinnati*, *St. Louis*, *Carondelet*, and *Esser*, the *Tyler*, *Conestoga*, and *Lexington*, bringing up the rear, advanced boldly against the rebel works, going to the right of Painter Creek Island, [see TIMES' diagram,] immediately above where, on the east shore of the river stands the fortifications, and keeping out of range till at the head of the island, and within a mile of the enemy, passing the island in full view of the rebel guns. We steadily advanced, every man at quarters, every ear strained to catch the Flag-Officer's signal-gun for the commencement of the action. Our line of battle was on the left, the *St. Louis* next, the *Carondelet* next, the *Cincinnati* (for the time being the Flag-ship, having on board Flag-Officer FOOTE,) and the next the *Essex*. We advanced in line, the *Cincinnati* a boat's length ahead, when at 11:30, the *Cincinnati* opened the ball, and immediately the three accompanying boats followed suit. The enemy was not backward, and gave an admirable response, and the fight raged furiously for half an hour. We steadily advanced, receiving and returning the storm of shot and shell, when getting within three hundred yards of the enemy's works we came to a stand, and poured into him right and left. In the meantime the *Essex* had been disabled, and drifted away from the scene of action, leaving the *Cincinnati*, *Carondelet* and *St. Louis* alone engaged.

At precisely forty minutes past one, the enemy struck his colors—and such cheering, such wild excitement, as seized the throats, arms, or caps, of the four or five hundred sailors of the gunboats can be imagined. After the surrender, which was made to Flag-officer FOOTE by Gen. LLOYD TILGHMAN, who defended the fort in a most determined manner, we found that the rebel infantry encamped outside the fort, numbering four or five thousand, had cut and run, leaving the rebel artillery company in command of the fort.

The fort mounted seventeen guns, most of them 32-pounders, one being a magnificent 10-inch columbiad. Our shots dismounted two of their guns, driving the enemy into the embrasures. One of their rifled 32-pounders burst during the engagement, wounding some of their gunners. The rebels claimed to have but eleven effective guns worked by fifty-four men—the number all told of our prisoners. They lost five killed and ten badly wounded. The infantry left everything in their flight. A vast deal of plunder has fallen into our hands, including a large and valuable quantity of ordnance stores.

Gen. TILGHMAN is disheartened. He thinks it one of the most damaging blows of the war. In surrendering to Flag-Officer FOOTE the rebel General remarked, "I am glad to surrender to so gallant an officer." Flag-Officer FOOTE replied, "You do perfectly right, Sir, in surrendering, but you should have blown my boat out of the water before I would have surrendered to you."

In the engagement the *Cincinnati* was in the lead, and flying the Flag-officer's pennant, was the chief mark. Flag-Officer FOOTE and Capt. STEMBEL crowded her defiantly into the teeth of the enemy's guns. She got thirty-one shots, some of them going completely through her.

The *Essex* was badly crippled when about half through the fight and crowding steadily against the enemy. A ball went into her side-forward port, through the heavy bulkhead and squarely through one of her boilers, the escaping steam scalding and killing several of the crew.

Capt. PORTER, his Aid, L. P. BRITTON, Jr., and Paymaster LEWIS, were standing in a direct line of the balls passing, Mr. BRITTON being in the centre of the group. A shot struck Mr. BRITTON in the top of his head, scattering his brains in every direction. The escaping steam went into the pilot-house, instantly killing Messrs. FORD and BRIDE, pilots. Many of the soldiers, at the rush of steam, jumped overboard and were drowned.

The *Cincinnati* had one killed and six wounded. The *Essex* had six seamen and two officers killed, seventeen men wounded, and five missing. There were no casualties on the *St. Louis* or *Carondelet*, though the shot and shell fell upon them like rain.

The *St. Louis* was commanded by LEONARD PAULDING, who stood upon the gunboat and wrought the guns to the last. Not a man flinched, and with cheer upon cheer sent the shot and shell among the enemy.

PURSUING THE FLYING REBELS.

PADUCAH, Ky., Friday, Jan. 7.

Gen. SMITH, on the west, and Gen. GRANT on the east side of the Tennessee River, are pursuing the retreating rebels. It is reported and credited by some of our officers that the rebel troops at Fort Henry was not true to the rebel cause, and took advantage of the opportunity offered by an attack to run away from a fight that was distasteful to them.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Feb. 7.

Three large steamers—*Benjamin J. Adams*, *E. H. Fairchild* and *Baltic*—left here for the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers this evening.

All quiet along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

A dispatch from Gen. HALLECK to Gen. BUELL, this evening, says: "We have taken Fort Henry. The enemy has retreated on Paris, leaving part of his guns. Our cavalry are in pursuit.

Gen. GRANT will attack Fort Donelson to-morrow.

THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 7.

The news from Fort Henry has diffused general joy, and stimulated the openly expressed desire for additional victories.

Mr. SEDGWICK caused the dispatch from Flag-Officer FOOTE to Secretary WELLES, to be read to the House; and it was received with great demonstrations of applause.

CONFIDENCE OF THE REBELS.

The following dispatch, received by way of Fortress Monroe, shows that the rebels were confident of being able to repulse an attack upon the fort:

MEMPHIS, Thursday, Feb. 5.

Three Federal gunboats appeared on the Tennessee River yesterday, and opened fire on Fort Henry. The latter responded. There was no damage done to the Fort. The Federals are landing troops two miles from the fort. An attack is expected. The Confederates are in full force on the Tennessee River. No damage from the Federals is apprehended.

OUR FIRST VICTORY IN TENNESSEE.

We have cheering news this morning from Tennessee. The United States soldiers and sailors have at last attained a foothold in that State, after a brilliant naval engagement—a foothold at a point, too, most important for operations, which will now very soon be begun, against Nashville, Memphis, and the whole of the rebel region of the Southwest. As Gen. HALLECK says in his brief bulletin of victory: "The flag of the Union is re-established on the soil of Tennessee. It will never be removed." It must henceforth be borne steadily southward to the Gulf of Mexico.

Our late military operations in the West have been remarkable for one thing; they have uniformly achieved the purpose for which they have been undertaken. We have had several considerable actions in, and on the line of Kentucky, and *we have not there yet suffered one defeat*. This augurs well for our success in the two decisive engagements which must yet be fought there ere the rebel hordes are finally expelled from the soil of that proud and loyal State. The battle and the victory at Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, which this morning we record, and the subsequent seizure of an important strategic point on the line of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, are, in their bearings on the pending general advance of our troops from Kentucky, by far the most important events that have taken place in that section since the war began. Not on account of the greatness of the rebel force defeated—for it was not very great—nor on account of the deeds of valor wrought by our brave troops—though we doubt not they have earned laurels as gay as ever decked a soldier's brow; but because the points gained give us the control of the direct line of railroad which connects the great rebel force at Columbus with that at Bowling Green—and because, also, it clears away another, and perhaps the last, of the obstacles which have heretofore prevented the southward advance of the grand Western army under Gen. *Don* CARLOS BUELL. There is another and stronger rebel fort on the Cumberland, a few miles eastward of the scene of our present victory; but considering the fact that our troops are now in the rear of that fort, and learning, as we do, from the West, the movement that is on the *tapis* to bring it down as suddenly as Fort Henry has been brought down, we look upon the victory we have gained as being full and complete, as regards the object in view. Look at the map at that part of Tennessee where Fort Henry is located, and at that point of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad which our troops now hold, and see how far we have penetrated in the rear of Bowling Green—see how far in the rear of Columbus—how convenient we are for sweeping down on the railroad to Memphis—see how near we now are to Nashville—and how Nashville is related to the whole State of Tennessee, and that again to the whole of the rebel States of the Southwest, and some idea will be had of the value of the present advance and victory.

THE BATTLE, AND THE FORCES ENGAGED.

From our telegrams, and the official dispatch of Commodore FOOTE, it appears that *this victory was entirely a naval one*—the troops of the expedition not having come up to the scene of action until the rebels had surrendered. The gunboats engaged are a part of those strong iron-clad river boats, or turtles, which were built, within the last few months, at St. Louis, Carondelet, and other points, and which were originally destined for the expedition down the Mississippi. Commodore FOOTE mentions nine of these vessels as having been in the engagement, and we herewith give a complete and correct list of the officers of the fleet and of all these boats, with their armament, and other details of interest.

THE GUNBOATS AND THEIR OFFICERS.

The following are the officers in command of the fleet, which was brought into action, and of each boat:

OFFICERS OF THE FLEET.

Flag-officer—ANDREW H. FOOTE, U. S. N.
Fleet-Captain—Commander A. M. PENNOCK, U.S.N.
Ordnance-Officer—Lieut. J. P. SANFORD, U. S. N.
Ordnance-Lieutenant—Byron WILSON.
Flag-Lieutenant—James N. PRICKETT.
Flag-officer's Secretary and Acting Paymaster-in-Chief—S. HENRIQUES.

GUNBOAT ESSEX.

Commander, H. D. PORTER, U. S. N.; First Master, Robert K. RILEY; Second Master, James LANNING; Third Master, Theodore P. FERRY; Fourth Master, George W. WALKER; Assistant Surgeon, Thomas RICE; Acting Paymaster, J. H. LEWIS; Pilots, J. McBRIDE, Marshall H. FORD; Masters' Mates, James B. GRAY, Samuel B. BRITTAN; Chief Engineer, Charles BLAISDELL; First Assistant Engineer, R. J. STEARNS; Second Assistant Engineer, George D. SIMON; Third Assistant Engineer, J. WETZEL; Gunner, M. B. SNYDER; Armorer, —— FLETCHER; Carpenter, Thomas STEEL.

GUNBOAT CARONDELET.

Commander, HENRY WALKE, U. S. N.; First Master, Richard K. WADE; Second Master, John DOREY; Third Master, Charles C. GRAY; Fourth Master, H. A. WALKE; Pilots, William HENTON, Daniel WEAVER; Surgeon, James S. McNEELY; Paymaster, George J. W. NEXSEN; Master's Mates, Theodore L. GILLMAN, Edward E. BRENNARD; Chief Engineer, W. H. FAULKNER; First Assistant Engineer, Charles H. CAVEN; Second Assistant Engineer, Samuel S. BROOKS; Third Assistant Engineer, Augustus F. CROWELL; Carpenter, O. DONALDSON; Gunner, Richard ADAMS; Armorer, H. H. RHODES.

GUNBOAT CINCINNATI.

Commander, R. N. STEMBEL, U. S. N.; First Master, vacant; Second Master, —— PRATT; Third Master, Charles G. PERKINS; Fourth Master, John PEERCE; Surgeon, Jacob KINSEY; Paymaster, Baron PROCTOR; Pilots, Isaac D. GAUGH, H. ATTENBOROUGH; Masters' Mates, Jas. McB. STEMBEL, Philip SHELL; Gunner, —— MORTON; Carpenter, Thomas B. GREGORY; Chief Engineer, W. McGARLAND; First Assistant, Samuel LOVEJOY; Second Assistant, J. ARMSTRONG; Third Assistant, W. J. SHERMAN; Armorer, Benj. MARSHALL.

GUNBOAT ST. LOUIS.

Lieutenant Commanding, LEONARD PAULDING, U. S. N.; First Master, Samuel BLACK; Second Master, James Y. CLEMSON; Third Master, Charles S. KENDRICK; Fourth Master, Alexander FRASER; Acting Paymaster, Llewelyn CURRY; Surgeon, —— McDILL; Master's Mates, S. H. McADAMS, James P. PAULDING; Pilots, Frank RILEY, Robert G. BALDWIN; Gunner, —— HALL; Chief-Engineer, W. CARSWELL; First Assistant, T. F. ACKEMAN; Second Assistant, James L. SMITH; Third Assistant, John WILCOXEN; Carpenter, Robert H. MEDILL.

GUNBOAT CONESTOGA.

Lieutenant Commanding, PHELPS, U. S. N.; First Master, John A. DUBLE; Second Master, Charles P. NOBLE; Third Master, Benjamin SEBASTIAN; Assistant Surgeon, William H. WILSON; Acting Paymaster, Alfred PHELPS; Chief-Engineer, Thomas COOK; First Assistant Engineer, Alex. MAGEE; Third Assistant Engineer, Michael NORTON; Master's Mates, James KEARNEY, Richard H. CUTTER; Gunner, Henry HAMILTON; Carpenter, Andrew WOODLOCK; Armorer, James O'NIEL.

GUNBOAT TAYLOR.

Lieutenant Commanding, W. GWIN, U. S. N., First Master, Edward SHAW; Second Master, Jason GOULD; Third Master, James MARTIN; Pilots, John SEBASTIAN and David HILTER; Chief Engineer, Samuel GODLE; First Assistant Engineer, D. Edward WEAVER; Second Assistant Engineer, Edward W. GOBLE; Third Assistant Engineer, Oscar S. DAVIS; Armorer, Elihu STEVENS; Acting Paymaster, W. B. COLEMAN; Assist Surgeon, T. H. KEARNEY; Carpenter, Thomas RUSSELL; Gunner, Herman PETERS, U. S. N.; Master's Mates, Ferdinand T. COLEMAN and Edward D. BRAINARD.

GUNBOAT LEXINGTON.

Lieut. Commanding, J. W. SHIRK, U. S. N.; First Master, Jacob S. HURD; Second Master, Martin DUNN; Third Master, James FITZPATRICK; Fourth Master, Sylvester POOLE; Pilots, Joseph McCAMMANT, Wm. FORD; Chief-Engineer, Joseph HUBER; First Assistant-Engineer, Wm. H. MEREDITH; Second Assistant-Engineer, Wm. BISHOP; Acting Paymaster, A. J. TAYLOR; Assistant-Surgeon, G. W. GARVER; Master's Mates, vacant; Armorer, Reuben STRONG; Carpenter, Richard CARROLL.

ARMAMENT OF THE GUNBOATS.

	Guns.		Guns.
Essex	9	Conestoga	9
Carondelet	13	Taylor	9
Cincinnati	13	Lexington	9
St. Louis	13		

These guns are all in battery, and none are less than 32-pounders—some are 42-pounders, some 64-pounders, and one (on the *Essex*,) throws a shell weighing *one hundred and twenty-eight pounds*. In addition to these, each boat carries a Dahlgren rifled 12-pounder boat howitzer on the upper deck. Several of the larger guns on each boat are rifled.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GUNBOATS.

The gunboats used in the expedition are part of those which were built for Gen. FREMONT'S grand Mississippi flotilla. They have already been fully described in the TIMES by our correspondent at Cairo, but we will again give give a brief general description of them.

The boats are built very wide, in proportion to their length, giving them almost the same steadiness in action that a stationary land battery would possess. They are constructed upon the same principle as the famous iron battery at Charleston, the sides sloping both upward and downward from the water line, at an angle of 45 degrees. The bow battery on each boat consists of solid oak timber 26 inches in thickness, plated on the exterior surface with iron 2½ inches thick. The side and stern batteries are somewhat thinner, but have the same thickness of iron over that portion covering the machinery. The boats are not plated on the roof, which consists of a 2½ plank. Of course a shot falling upon this deck, even at an acute angle, would go through, and a heavy shell so entering would blow up the boat; but the chances of this occurring are not as one in a thousand.

The boats are intended, in action, to be kept "bow on;" hence the superior strength of the bow battery. Broadsides can be delivered with terrible effect while shifting position. To facilitate movements in action, the engines and machinery are of the most powerful kind. The boilers are five in number, constructed to work in connection with or independently of each other. In case of damage done to any one or more of them, a valve closes the connection between the damaged and undamaged boilers, and the latter operate as if nothing had happened.

The most dreadfully savage contrivance upon these boats is that to prevent boarding. Each boat is supplied with a number of large hose-pipes for throwing *hot water* from the boilers, with a force of 200 pounds pressure to the square inch. Any human being who shall encounter this terrible stream of hot water will be boiled in an instant.

The three last-mentioned boats in our list (the *Conestoga*, *Taylor* and *Lexington*,) are not of the same model or character as the others, being simply Mississippi River steamboats rebuilt with perpendicular bulwarks and pierced for guns.

THE REBEL FORT HENRY.

Fort Henry, situated in Tennessee, upon the Tennessee River, and a short distance from the northern boundary of the State, was constructed last Summer by the rebels. It is an earthwork, and stands in the river bottom, about the high water mark, just below a bend in the river, and at the head of a straight stretch of about two miles. It, therefore, commands the river for that distance down stream, and very little else. The land around it is a little higher than the fort, and a portion of it is covered with heavy timber. On the opposite side of the river are three hills commanding the fort completely. The armament of the fort, according to Commodore FOOTE'S report, was twenty guns and seventeen mortars. It consisted, we understand, of two 64-pounders, eight 32-pounders, four 12-pounders, and the rest 6-pounders, most of them smooth-bore. It was also supported by a battery of two guns planted on the commanding hills on the opposite side of the river, but of whose capture we have no record. A small creek setting into the Tennessee just at the south of the fort admits back water into the low lands behind the fort, forming a pond of marsh. Across this a bridge or causeway has been constructed, giving communication by means of a military road [see diagram] recently cut directly back to Fort Donelson, at Dover, on the Cumberland River. From a point on this road back of the pond another road has been cut, leading around under the bluffs back of the bottom land to the Pine Bluff landing, six miles below the fort. The chart of the fort, which we give, will furnish an idea of the position of the guns of the battery on the west side of the Tennessee, and of the relation of Fort Henry to Fort Donelson, which at latest accounts, was still unreduced.

Until lately, the garrison of the place was but one regiment, the Tenth Tennessee, 900 strong, and composed mostly of Irishmen; but since the fort was menaced, reinforcements of two Mississippi and one Louisiana regiments, have been sent, and likely also some additional Tennessee troops. The Memphis *Appeal* of the 12th of January said that the rebel authorities had taken into consideration the critical condition of Fort Henry, and that vigorous and energetic preparations had been made, by land and river, to meet our advance. The whole force was placed under command of Gen. LLOYD TILGHMAN, of Kentucky, a graduate of West Point, and reported an able commander. He is now a prisoner in our hands, and this most important and strategical position is in possession of United States troops.

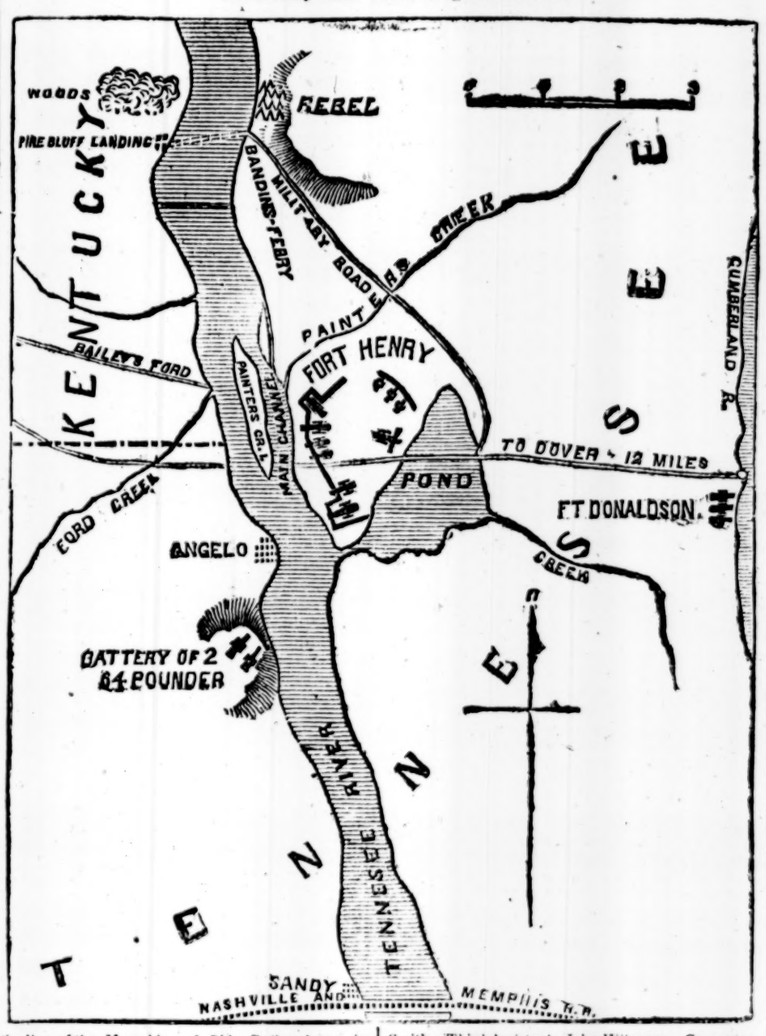

Diagram Showing the Location of Fort Henry and its Guns, together with its Relations to Fort Donelson, the Nashville and Memphis Railroad, and Other Important Points.

COMMODORE FOOTE.

Commodore ANDREW H. FOOTE, who so gallantly led the gunboats in the action at Fort Henry, is a native of Connecticut, and entered the service from that State in 1822. Since that time he has been coutinually in service, making the whole time of his naval career extend over forty years. He is still however, full of the fire and vim of youth, and is one of the best specimens of the old sea dogs in America. Over twenty years of his time he has been on ocean service, cruising in almost every sea; ten years he has been on shore duty, and twenty years of his time has been what is dessignated as unemployed. He received his commission as commander in 1852, and was last at sea in 1858. Since that time he has been on service in the Brooklyn Navy-yard; but about eight months ago was assigned to the duty of superintending the putting up of the great Mississippi flotilla. Commodore FOOTE is known in the navy as one of its most efficient officers, and distinguished himself greatly in China by the bombardment and breaching of a Chinese fort, the fort, in all respect, a superior work of masonry. The feat called forth the praise of all foreign naval officers on that coast. Commodore FOOTE is an affable gentleman, and, as will be seen by his reply to the rebel TILGHMAN, *never surrenders*.

CAPT. PORTER.

Capt. PORTER, of the gunboat *Essex*, who is reported as badly scalded by the bursting of his boat's boiler, is a native of Louisiana, but entered the navy from Massachusetts in 1823. He is a son of the renowned Commodore PORTER, who figured so prominently in the war of 1812. He has been thirty-eight years in the service, and has seen twelve years sea duty, five years shore duty, and the rest of the time unemployed. He was last at sea in 1850, and was then and has been since until recently in command of the sloop *St. Marys*. His commission as naval commander dates only since 1855. When the Mississippi flotilla was projected, he was detailed to the command of a gunboat. The Captain christened his boat the *Essex*, after his father's renowned vessel, and judging from precedent, Capt. PORTER is the "bull-dog," or fighting man of this expedition. He has Dahlgren guns for his armament, and delights in "shelling." He worked prodigiously getting his boat ready, and since then he has been cruising round, stirring up the rebels wherever he could find them.

It was the boast of Commodore PERRY that he built some of his vessels on Lake Erie in twenty-six days. Capt. PORTER took the ferry-boat *New Era*, completely stripped her of everything but the framework of her hull, and entirely remodeled, rebuilt, and planked her, strengthened her with additional timbers and knees, caulked her, put in bulkheads, built strong and ample gun-decks, cased her hull with iron plates, in fact, constructed a new vessel, carrying nine heavy guns, and floated her out of her dock in *fourteen days*. The mechanics tell with considerable zest how, on the fourteenth day, Capt. PORTER, who had been crowding the work night and day, without giving notice, opened the gates of the floating dock, let on the water, and, to the astonishment of the industrious artisans aboard, the craft was in her element.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the gallant Captain will speedily recover, and be ready once more for active duty on his loved element.

GEN. TILGHMAN.

The rebel commander of Fort Henry, who was so gallantly captured by our navy boys, is a native of Maryland; entered West Point as a cadet in 1831; was made brevet Second Lieutenant in the First Dragoons in 1836, but shortly after resigned, and became division engineer on the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad, and afterward on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. In the Mexican war he reëntered the service as volunteer Aid-de-Camp to Col. TWIGGS, and was present at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. He commanded a Volunteer till October, 1846, and in January, 1847, was made Superintendent of the defences of Matamoras; finally he acted as Captain of Volunteer Artillery in HUGHES' regiment from August, 1847, till July, 1848. At the close of the war he again entered civil life, and was chosen principal Assistant Engineer in the Panama Isthmus Railroad. On the breaking out of the war he was acting as railroad engineer, but joined the rebels, and was appointed to command at Fort Henry, where he has been ingloriously captured.

THE GREAT MORTAR FLEET.

The Vessels Nearly All Ready—Their Number and Appointments—Operations to Commence Immediately.

A number of the vessels attached to Commodore PORTER'S mortar fleet have sailed South to the point of rendezvous, and others will soon follow. The expedition has been forming here for some months, and many experiments have been made to test the strength of the mortars.

The heavy mortars were cast at Pittsburgh, and have an average weight of about 17,000 pounds. The diameter of the bore is 13 inches, and the depth 35 inches, with a thickness of metal around it of 15 inches. The diameter of the trunnions is 15 inches, and the complete length of the mortar is 50 inches. They may be used alike upon sea or land, and are elevated or depressed by means of projections on the breech. It is stated that accurate firing may be made at a distance of 2¼ miles.

The circular platform which sustains the mortar carriage is constructed of heavy timber 1 foot in depth and 12 feet in diameter, and is made to revolve so that the mortar may be aimed in any direction.

The mortar carriage is made mostly of wrought iron, having a length of about 9 feet and a height of 4 feet. It weights about two tons, and is capable of resisting a pressure of about 150 tons.

The bombshells to be used weigh, unfilled, 200 pounds each, and when filled an additional weight of 12 pounds is given. About 8,000 of these missiles have been manufactured for the fleet.

Each vessel has been provided with two 32-pounders, weighing 3,700 pounds. They are smooth-bore and throw solid shot and shell.

Instructions to be observed in time of attack have been transmitted by Government to the officers of the fleet, and a convenient code of signals has been adopted. The vessels, which are mostly schooners, of two and three hundred tons burden, number twenty-one in all. The side-wheel steam gunboat *Octorara* is to be the flag-ship of the flotilla.

LATER FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the United States Sloop-of-War Savannah.

SAILING OF THE EXPEDITION FOR THE SOUTH.

The United States sloop-of-war *Savannah*, Commander JOHN S. MISSROON, arrived at this port last night from Port Royal, S. C., making the passage in eight days. The *Savannah* went into commission in June last, and since has been engaged in arduous blockade; her crew are suffering from its effects, on which account she has been ordered home. The holding of Tybee Island by the seamen of the *Savannah* and gunboats in the Savannah River, until relieved by the New-York Volunteers, was a signal service. She brings no news of importance from Port Royal, except the sailing of the Expedition for the South on the 26th, including all the light-draft steamers, several gunboats and several thousand troops. Everything remained quiet at Port Royal. The following is a list of officers of the *Savannah*:

Commander, JOHN S. MISSROON; Lieutenant, A. W. Johnson; Surgeon, Henry C. Mayo; Paymaster, A. W. Russell; Assistant Surgeon, Job Corbin; Acting Masters, Samuel C. Gray, Wm. F. Shankland and Charles W. Zimmerman; Lieutenant Marines, W. B. McKean; Captain's Clerk, J. W. McLellan; Paymaster's Clerk, Wm. J. Littlejohn; Boatswain, Wm. Winchester; Gunner, N. B. Willets; Carpenter, Amos Chick; Sailmaker, R. L. Tatern.

AFFAIRS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

An Outrage of the Rebels under a Flag of Truce—Houses at Harper's Ferry Shelled and Destroyed by the National Forces, &c.

SANDY HOOK, Friday, Feb. 7.

This forenoon, Capt. BAYLOR and three of his men, concealed behind a stone wall, just above Harper's Ferry bridge, one either black or painted, by displaying a flag of truce, induced a loyal Virginian over; when nearly across, Capt. BAYLOR and two others fired and killed the ferryman.

Our batteries on the heights then shelled the buildings. Subsequently the men crossed and set fire to the twelve houses, including the Wager and another hotel, railroad buildings, etc. The whole lower part of the town was reduced to ashes. A necessity existed for burning the buildings, as they had been hiding places for the rebel ridemen, who had been annoying our troops for weeks past.

The number of rebels was not known, but many were seen to mount their horses and leave the outskirts of the town by the Charles'own road.

This afternoon the rebel flag of truce, in the hands of three of BAYLOR'S men, came to the ferry, but were warned off by Col. GEARY. Large numbers of rebel pickets, mounted, were stationed all the afternoon near Bolivar.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The United States gunboat *Dawn* arrived yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard for repairs. She left Fortress Monroe on the morning of the 6th. She brings no news of importance. The following is a list of her officers:

Lieut.-Commanding, A. G. CLARY; Lieut. and Executive officer, E. Drayton; Asst.-Paymaster, F. Parker; Asst.-Surgeon, J. W. Sherry; First Asst.-Engineer, M. B. Bates; Third Assistants, D. Tomlinson and T. P. Gee; Master's Mates, J. G. Underhill, J. Barrett and Charles M. Cooley.

The chartered schooner *Annie Glover* left the Yard yesterday for Ship Island. She takes several mechanics and a cargo of castings for machinery, and other stores.

The brig *Caroline* sailed for Panama with ordnance stores, &c.

The mortar schooner *Para* left the Yard yesterday. There are now only three sailing vessels belonging to Capt. PORTER'S mortar fleet remaining at the Yard. It is said that all these vessels will rendezvous at Hampton Roads, and wait there until the steamers detailed for the fleet are ready. These steamers are the *Octorara*, *Westfield* and *Clifton*, and possibly others.

The carpenters have nearly completed their work in the frigate *Sabine*, now lying in the stream, and it is expected that she will sail immediately.

The sloop-of-war *Richmond* is having the remainder of her armament placed on board, and will, it is reported, sail on Monday. The statement which we made a few days ago, relative to the preparations which were being made on board the *Richmond* for the reception of Gen. SCOTT, who was expected to go to Key West, was quite correct. The naval authorities were positive that the General was going to Key West, as stated.

It was reported a few days ago, that the steamship *Fulton* had been chartered by the Government and was coaling at the foot of Beach-street, North River; but it now appears that the *Fulton* has had her coal bunkers full for some weeks, and there is some doubt whether she has been chartered or not.

The Twenty-Eighth Massachusetts Volunteers remain on Governor's Island, but are ready to start at a few minutes' notice. They expect to go to Hilton Head in the clipper ship *S. R. Mallory*, which, with the clipper *Tycoon*, has been chartered by the United States Quartermaster for the conveyance of this regiment and the Seventh New-Hampshire. The latter regiment will go to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF ROMNEY.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Friday, Feb. 7.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of yesterday learns that the rebels evacuated Romney last night.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 7.

The War Department has received a dispatch that Gen. LANDER now occupies Romney, the rebels having retreated.

A LETTER FROM GEN. SIGEL.

The following brief communication from Gen. SIGEL, to a friend in Detroit, sets at rest the oft-disputed question as to whether he did or did not, lately, resign his command in Missouri. It has been authoritatively published in the German papers:

St. Louis, Sunday, Jan. 26, 1862.

ESTEEMED SIR: In relation to the contents of your letter of the 16th inst., received by me yesterday, in St. Louis, I can, unfortunately, only say that a variety of circumstances of a personal nature, but, more especially, the regard and consideration I owe to the troops under my command, have compelled me to send in my resignation. You will, however, not take it amiss in me that I have no desire to leave my command at the moment when the last blow is to be struck against the army of the enemy in Missouri. For the latter reason I have not insisted upon immediate dismissal, but hope that it will be accorded so soon as the Government shall have been fully acquainted with the cause of dispute.

Thanking the Germans of Detroit who have so warmly interested themselves in my behalf—and thereby, too, in their own—I send you cordial greeting, and am yours, most sincerely,

FRANZ SIGEL.

To C. MARKHAUSEN, Esq., Editor of the *Michigan Journal*, Detroit.

THE MAINE LEGISLATURE.

AUGUSTA, Me., Friday, Jan. 7.

Mr. SMART'S resolves, slightly amended, in favor of confiscating, liberating and also arming the slaves of rebels, if it be a military necessity, have passed the Senate to-day by a vote of 24 against 4.

THE CONTRACT FRAUDS.

A Further Exposition of Their Enormity.

Speech of Mr. Van Wyck, of New-York, Chairman of the House Special Committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 7.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, Chairman of the Committee, said:

Mr. SPEAKER: On the 19th day of April, 1861, the world was startled with the recurrence of one of those great events which marks an era in the history of man, brands crime with a deeper infamy, and exalts the virtues of a generous manhood to a nobility almost divine, of which heroes have boasted and poets sung. The parallel of April 19, 1775, was complete; the days, months, years, and cycles of a peaceful and happy nationality had borne the Massachusetts soldier from the field of Lexington to the street of Baltimore. For a time the great American heart ceased to beat. A national paralysis for a moment, and then the people realized the horrors and cruelties of this unnatural war. The merchant left his counter, the farmer the quiet of home, the manufacturer's shuttle paused in its half-finished round, the anvil rang not out the the hammer's beat; the lawyer's unfinished brief lost its interest; the clergyman folded up his sacerdotal robes; mothers, with the devotion of Spartans, bade their sons go forth; the wife pressed more closely her new-born babe, as she gave a parting, and with blessings and prayers the husband went forth, probably never to return.

The nation offered up its life and emptied its treasure into the lap of this great calamity; the rich bestowed of his abundance; the widow gave her mite, an only son, or a tear sanctified with prayers. No! one of us can forget it. History, in after times, will record this the noblest moral exhibition of true courage the world has ever witnessed. Scarce a whisper of treason or murmur of discontent in all the North; yet many of those who made the welkin ring for truth and liberty, who professed to worship the true God, were ready to cry out, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" hoping to crucify the spirit of freedom.

There were others, meaner, baser still, only watching the opportunity to make merchandise of their country's misfortunes, coin the grief of the nation into currency, and peril her institutions, if it could minister to their base cupidity. One class commenced secretly sending intelligence to the rebels—the other rendered to them no less valuable assistance by conspiring to defraud the people and the Government. Almost the same instant harpies besieged the Treasury here, and the vultures in the North snuffed the spoils afar off.

While the bridges destroyed by the rebels were yet smoking in ruins, before the regiments impeded by their destruction could reach the capital, the sappers and miners, who knew the trembling necessities of the nation, commenced the assault. It has been said that in the panic of those times, watchfulness on the part of public officers should not be required, and the larcenies of plundering hordes should be overlooked.

CATTLE CONTRACT.

About the time the New-York Seventh, the pride of the Empire State, composed of the best of her citizen soldiery—of men of wealth, high family position, education, enjoying the confidence of the community in all the relations of life—with the Massachusetts Sixth, a regiment representing the intelligence and business occupations of that wonderful State, side by side were fording streams, building bridges, laying railroad track, sleeping on the untented field, and when hunger was pressing upon them the Seventh divided their last store of bacon and hard biscuit with the gallant men of the Sixth—a contract was made in this city by the Department with Dwyer, Laughman, Sibley & Tyler for cattle, from two to ten thousand, at $8 per hundred live weight delivered here, and $5 75 in Pennsylvania. What facilities had Dwyer & Co. for transportation which the Government did not possess?

Government could lay its strong arms upon railroads and use them; could plant its gathering armies to guard the bridge and track. At that very time an agent was sent by the Department into Maryland, who without difficulty purchased cattle to be delivered in Washington at six and a half per hundred live weight. Besides, direct navigation with New-York was not obstructed by the Potomac. Still more, if the danger of transportation through Maryland was an excuse for this contract big with profits, why a provision that a portion should be delivered in Pennsylvania if the Department desired, and why were nearly 1,500 received in Harrisburgh, while scarcely 800 were delivered in Washington? Notwithstanding the lions in the way Dwyer & Co. immediately sub-let the contract to New-York men, so that without any hazard or perils they realized over $32,000 on about 2,000 head. They had no difficulty during the panic of those times in making this contract; why should the Government have found any?

There is no pretence that either of these men had any special courage in overcoming dangers, or remarkable skill in purchasing cattle; two were railroad contractors, one particularly near to the Secretary, one a lawyer, and one the Winter before had been in consultation and negotiation with rebels for the sale of arms. Thus treason and corruption were continued at the capital.

AGENCY OF ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, ESQ.—PURCHASE OF ARMY SUPPLIES.

Nearly simultaneous with this occurred another transaction. On the 21st day of April, the Secretary of War, although he well knew the great ability and experience of Col. Tompkins, Quartermaster, and Maj. Eaton, Commissary, in New-York City, wrote two letters to Alexander Cummings, Esq. In one he "wants him to *aid* the Commissary in purchasing supplies, to *assist* the Quartermaster in pushing them forward." The other letter states that—

"The Department needs at this moment an intelligent, experienced and energetic man, *in whom it can rely*, to *assist* in pushing forward troops, munitions and supplies."

No man knew better than the Secretary that these qualifications were already possessed by the army officers in New-York, on whom *it was safe to rely*. The Secretary then gracefully compliments Mr. Cummings:

"You are acquainted with the internal arrangements and connections of the railroads in Pennsylvania, over which, for the present they will have to pass."

Can there be so much intricacy about the railroad connections in Pennsylvania, that the United States Quartermaster in New-York or Philadelphia was not conversant with them? The Secretary then adds the touching appeal to his patriotism:

"I am aware that your private affairs may demand your time. I am sure that your patriotism will induce you to aid me, even at some loss to yourself."

On the 23d of April, the Secretary again wrote:

"In consideration of the extraordinary emergencies which demand immediate and decisive measures, I hereby authorize Edwin D. Morgan and Alexander Cummings, to make all necessary arrangements for the transportation of troops, in *aid and assistance* of the officers of the army of the United States."

Either was authorized to act in absence of the other. On the 4th day of MAY, Gov. MORGAN delegated his portion of the power to GEORGE D. MORGAN. On the 24th the Secretary wrote:

"I sent you yesterday an official paper, to act in connection with Gov. Morgan, by land, through Maryland and Pennsylvania; it is important you should act promptly in sending supplies. S. CAMERON.

DR. CUMMINGS."

This is the first time he recognized his friend as Doctor. Thus armed, the Doctor seemed supreme in his orbit; instead of rendering *aid and assistance*, he effectually superseded the army officers. *Major Eaton distinctly informed him that his services were not needed in the purchase of supplies.* Still, the Doctor commenced buying over $21,000 worth of straw hats and linen pantaloons, which were worthless to the army, and not required by the regulations. He employed a clerk of whom he knew nothing—had never seen before. In his evidence at first he did not know who recommended him; then he thought he was recommended by Thurlow Weed—finally said, "I remember now that Mr. Weed told me he knew all about him, and upon his recommendation I took him." This clerk the Doctor suffered to do all the business and make all the purchases, except what were made by George D. Morgan.

CHARTER OF THE CATALINE.

The Doctor next appoints Capt. Comstock to charter or purchase vessels. The Captain, with a friend, goes to Brooklyn, inspects the *Cataline*, and learns that her price is from $18,000 to $20,000. Instead of purchasing or chartering, or recommending the Doctor to do so, from the owner, his friend suggests to Mr. Develin that there "is a nice opportunity to make something by *good management*."

This was the 23d day of April, the very day the propeller *Daylight* left New-York with supplies for the Seventh Regiment and 200 recruits of the brave and generous young men of that city. The *Daylight* left without convoy, passed up the Potomac without convoy, and reached Washington safely. I never can forget that 23d day of April and the trip of the *Daylight*, or of that gallant band who were leaving all the endearments of homes and associations of friends to encounter the perils of disease and battle. I never can forget the universal disquietude in the great city of the continent. No mails. No telegraph. A dreadful, solemn suspense. Brave men, good men, fearing, doubting, yet hoping. Actuated by one impulse, ready to give all, even life, for the defence of the capital Washington founded, and the flag the patriots of the Revolution baptized in blood.

No one could have believed that at such a moment men could find leisure or inclination to ascertain how something could be made out of the griefs of the people by *good management*. Yet that very day, when sympathy for a bleeding country, and the obligations of duty to his employers should have received from Capt. Comstock all his skill and energy, his mission was used to benefit friends. He knew Dr. Cummings was agent for the War Department; still he counsels freely with Mr. Develin about the value of the *Cataline*, and gives an opinion what will be paid for her charter. Had she been cheap at $18,000, his Government was entitled to the purchase. After yielding to Mr. Develin all the time he required for the negotiation, on the 25th the boat was chartered by Col. Tompkins, he relying upon Capt. Comstock, the authorized agent of Dr. Cummings, the agent of the War Department, paying for her use $10,000 per month, for three months, and if lost by war risks, then Government to pay $50,000. Col. Tompkins would not sign until Capt. Comstock assured him *that she was worth* $50,000, *and that it was all right*. The Captain knew the value of the boat, and what she cost; Mr. Freeman, having an interest in her profits, swears they did not pretend she was worth $50,000. Capt. Comstock, however, denies that he alleged she was worth that amount. The testimony of Capt. Comstock shows the vast number and almost unlimited power of persons at that time assuming to act as agents for the Government. He says:

"I was sent for by Mr. Weed to come to the Astor House about the time of the commencement of these troubles. He stated that he was an *agent of the Government*, and had troops and munitions of war to send to Washington by way of the Chesapeake, and that he wished to charter vessels for that purpose." * * * * "Afterwards Cummings called upon me and showed the *same authority* that *Weed* had *shown*. It had been transferred to him to perform the same service." * * * * "I should think that Weed chartered from six to ten vessels."

This testimony was given on the 28th day of December, and up to that time the Committee had no evidence or intimation that Mr. Weed had been an agent for the Government, or acting as such. The Department was liberal in bestowing confidence and grants of power, but that confidence seems to have been abused by the transfer of authority one to the other. Mr. Weed's absence from home prevents an examination at present into the nature and extent of his agency.

The Committee have not been able to show for whom the steamer was loaded. It has been intimated she was loaded by private parties, to be run, however, at the risk and expense of the Government. And when she could not obtain a clearance, her cargo was in whole or part sold to Government. If this be so, it will account for the Doctor's purchase of straw hats, linen pantaloons, London porter, Scotch ale, Dutch herring, "butter, cheese and all."

Collector Barney swears, that on the 27th of April, Mr. Stetson, in whose name the title had been taken, called on him demanding a clearance to Annapolis. When asked how she was loaded, and to whom the cargo belonged, he replied she was loaded with flour and provisions, and belonged to several of his friends. Mr. Barney refused to clear her. Stetson then said the provisions were for the army. Barney replied that as the property was not Government property, but property of individuals, that he could not clear her except by a request from some Government officer. It is but just to say here that Mr. Develin was evidently induced to purchase the vessel at the suggestion of those who were acting for Government, and that Mr. Stetson, in everything he did, was frank, candid, and made no concealment. When Mr. Stetson again called on the Collector, "he brought a note from Mr. Weed, stating that the cargo consisted of supplies for troops, and requesting a clearance." Mr. Barney declined, but saw Mr. Weed, and explained why a clearance could not be granted. Mr. Weed said "it was all right, and *would be arranged in some other way*." He concluded not to give a clearance unless requested to do so by Gen. Wool. He saw the General, and requested him to be careful before he gave orders for a clearance. A pass, however, was obtained from the General, which he regretted; for Monday morning he sent an order to the Collector revoking it. But the fugitive had escaped, with the condemnation of the Collector and Gen. Wool upon her. Her voyage was an unfortunate one; after two months' service she was destroyed by fire.

The question recurs, who were the friends referred to by Mr. Stetson as the owners of the cargo? It is necessary to go back and see who had any interest or connection with the transaction. Mr. Freeman, who had a one-tenth interest in the profits, swears, after first declining to do so, that he received, as part security for the purchase-money of the *Catalina*, four notes, of $4,500 each, as follows:

One note by John E. Develin, indorsed G. C. Davidson; one note by Thurlow Weed, indorsed John E. Develin; one note by G. C. Davidson, indorsed O. B. Matteson; one note by O. B. Matteson, indorsed Thurlow Weed.

These parties must all have been in New-York City at this time. The only other person, besides the Captain and crew, was James Larkin, who went on the boat, he says, as Purser, although he finally concluded his duty was to act as check upon the Captain. This man was appointed by Mr. Develin upon the recommendation of Mr. Davidson. No one seemed to take any interest in loading the vessel except Mr. Develin. Col. Tompkins knew nothing of her cargo. The Union Defence Committee knew nothing of her cargo; and when Dr. Cummings was asked if he knew anything of her cargo, he said, "*Not a particle*." He relied entirely upon and trusted to the clerk, Mr. Humphreys, appointed upon the recommendation of Mr. Weed. It must be left to surrounding facts who were the friends referred to by Mr. Stetson, and whether the boat was first loaded for private speculation; and when no clearance could be obtained, Mr. Cummings, through his clerk, purchased the cargo for Government, so that a pass could be procured. Gen. Wool's hesitancy in giving a pass to the *Catalina* probably induced a representation to Gen. Scott that the condition of his (Wool's) health required repose from arduous duties.

The Doctor was certainly a remarkable agent. The Secretary wants *an energetic, intelligent and experienced man*, of course—one more so than the Union Defence Committee, or the army officers in New-York; one on *whom he can rely*; yet the Doctor apparently takes no interest but to draw and pay the money. When he was called on especially to *aid* in purchases, he trusts it all to Mr. Humphreys, his clerk. When vessels are to be chartered, he doesn't deem it worth while to examine them. He good-naturedly says he took it for granted that what the owners said was true. He was certainly a confidence man. The Secretary says, notwithstanding the pressure on his private business, he is sure he will aid him. Yet the Doctor repays this generous and unbounded confidence by knowing nothing, absolutely nothing, of the purchasing of articles or loading of vessels.

Two million dollars, by the Secretary of the Treasury, were placed in the hands of a Committee of high-toned, honorable men, to be paid out on the order or requisition of Mr. Cummings, without his producing to them any vouchers. Strange as it may appear, while this money was there to respond to his requisition, he draws $160,000, and deposits it in his name, with his private account, in one of the city banks. Stranger still, four months after his agency had ceased, he leaves no vouchers with the War Department. The War Department, in its generous confidence, seeks no settlement with the Doctor, nor an inspection of his vouchers.

Such were the prominent transactions occurring at a time when a man's generous instincts should freely have offered everything to his country.

This was the cloud no larger than a man's hand which increased and spread until the whole sky has been wrapped in gloom, and men go about the streets wondering where this thing will end. The mania for stealing seems to have run through all the relations of Government. Almost from the General to the drummer boy; from those nearest the throne of power to the merest tide waiter. Nearly every man who deals with the Government seems to feel or desire that it would not long survive, and each had a common right to plunder while it lived. Even in the matter of the purchase of two sailing vessels, two men of New-York, to the crime of larceny, added the sin of perjury, that they might rob from the Treasury $8,000. In the case of the *Stars and Stripes*, the President of the New-Haven Propeller Company, after taking from the Government $12,000 more than she cost, took of that amount nearly $8,000 to line his own pockets, and in excuse to his Company, pretended that he had to bribe an Ex-Member of Congress to gain an audience to the head of the bureau; and from that insinuation an honorable, high-toned Ex-Member of Congress, in Connecticut, had been subjected to calumny. That President, before the Committee, testified that after taking $19,000 in profits from his country, he was so anxious to serve her in this, the hour of her extremity, that he appropriated nearly $8,000 of his colleagues' money to his private use, so he could devise some machine to take all the Southern cities, and no one get hurt.

Colonels, intrusted with the power of raising regiments, colluding with contractors, bartering away and dividing contracts for horses, and other supplies, to enrich personal favorites; purchasing articles, and compelling false invoices to be given.

While it is no justification, the example has been set in the very departments of Government. As a general thing, none but favorites gain access there, and none other can obtain contracts which bear enormous profits. They violate the plain provisions of the law, requiring bids and proposals, on the false and shallow pretext that the public exigency requires it. Should this last as long as the Peloponnesian War, the same excuse would be used. The Department which has allowed conspiracies after the bidding had been closed, to defraud the Government of the lowest bid, and by allowing the guilty to reap the fruits of their crime, has itself become *particeps criminis*.

Who pretends any public exigency for giving out by private contract, without bids, over one million muskets at fabulous prices? Who pretends a public exigency to make a private contract for rifling cannon, to the amount of $800,000?

PENNSYLVANIA HORSES.

Kentucky is proverbial for her splendid horses. Her loyal citizens would have been benefited by sales to the Government. Who will pretend that the public exigency required that when cavalry regiments were to be forwarded from the State of Pennsylvania to the land of the dark and bloody ground, it was necessary to transport, at great expense, the remaining disabled, diseased horses left in the Keystone State? My colleague on the Committee (Mr. Dawes) a few days since spoke of the peace-offerings to Pennsylvania politicians, and referred to the horses of Col. Williams' regiment.

There is yet another case—a contract, not made upon the responsibility of the Bureau, as the late Secretary said, but *by his express order*, and refused to be made until so ordered. I refer to the contract to purchase one thousand horses, to be delivered at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. Such a horse market the world never saw. The first inspector—an honest man—of the first hundred, rejected three in five. The next day owners refused to present themselves, and by some legerdemain he was removed and others substituted; then horses of all ages, from two to thirty, of all diseases and defects, secret and open, were from day to day received. The whole neighborhood were in arms. The people remonstrated. Lawyers and clergymen were present at the inspection, and sought to deter the buccaneering crew by open condemnation; the inspectors heeded not this clamor, but ordered the horses to be ridden upon the crowd, to drive them away, if possible. Horses, with running sores, which were seen by the inspectors, and branded; and if one outraged common decency he would be rejected, and an opportunity sought the same day to pass and brand him. Immediately the horses were subsisted by private contract to favorites, at thirty-nine cents per day, and they sublet to farmers, from twenty-four to twenty-six. Over four hundred of these horses were sent with Col. Wynkoop's regiment, and the papers at Pittsburgh report some actually so worthless that they were left on the docks. The remaining five hundred were left at Huntingdon for the benefit of contractors. In that single transaction over fifty thousand dollars were stolen from the Government. Such fiends in human shape care not for exposure; a felon's doom through life should be theirs; and the labors of your committee will be of little practical value unless Congress shall by law punish with severe penalties such enormities.

CONTRACT BROKERAGE.

At one time, it would seem, there was an intention to establish a huge contract brokerage system. The testimony of Mr. John Smith, of Kingston, N. Y., powder manufacturer, shows that, in the month of May, he proposed to give Mr. Weed a percentage for a powder contract. That he went to the Astor House, met Mr. Davidson, whom he had never seen before; inquired of him for Mr. Thurlow Weed. During the conversation, he asked what Mr. Smith wanted of Mr. Weed; on being told, he inquired of Mr. Smith what he could afford to pay; he replied five per cent.; Mr. Smith also says that Mr. Weed asked him what he could afford to pay.

That afterward, at Washington, he handed his propositions for powder to Mr. Weed, who took them to Mr. Cameron. The result was that Mr. Weed was authorized to write a letter to Gen. Ripley, the head of the Ordnance Department, to divide the contracts for powder between the States manufacturing. It is somewhat strange that the Secretary should appoint Mr. Weed as his messenger to carry his wishes to the different bureaus. Mr. Smith understood that he was to pay Mr. Weed five per cent.

Mr. Laflin also testified that his powder firm demurred to paying Mr. Weed five per cent.; that Mr. Weed gave them authority to make 1,000 barrels of powder, but they preferred having the authority directly from the Government. He also testifies that the patriot, Dwyer, who figured in the cattle contract in May or June, at Washington, told him if he would give five per cent. he would sell all the powder he could make; but Laflin declined.

Favorites obtain contracts when frequently they have not the pecuniary resources to fulfill them, and not manufacturers of the articles to be delivered. The professional politician or the retired Ex-Member of Congress, who has a large contract which requires much machinery and great mechanical ingenuity, evidently takes it as a speculation; takes it to enrich himself, or extort from the pockets of honest industry; takes it to sub-let to skilful manufacturers at reduced prices. The Departments which give contracts to men knowing that they have not in and of themselves the facilities for executing them, are reprehensible and deserve severe censure. What excuse is there for an honest Department to pension this gang of middlemen? All the ill-gotten gains found in their pockets is so much stolen from the Treasury.

Even in the Treasury Department—pure and upright as I believe the Secretary to be—what business man could justify, or who, in his own transactions, would allow that a contract of over half a million expenditure should be competed for by only two firms, who could combine and unite? It is no answer to say that the work is done as cheaply as before; the spirit of the law has been violated, and the millionaire enriched; beside, the products of all departments of labor are cheapened by the stagnation of business. In this matter of the bank-note contract, as in some others, underlings control the affairs of the Department—they say who shall approach within the charmed circle; they say whose papers shall be put on file and whose shall be gladdened by the eyes of the Secretary.

The soldier who, borne down by disease and overcome with fatigue, is found sleeping at his post, you punish with death; while the miscreant who holds his festival at this carnival of blood, rides in his carriage, drinks champagne, and dines with Cabinet ministers, you treat with deferential respect. Do you say Government cannot punish treason and punish crime?

On the 4th day of July, 1860, at Occoquan, Va., Mr. Underwood raised a pole, unfurled the American flag, and a banner with the names of Lincoln and Hamlin, Jackson, the slayer of Ellsworth, with about forty men, cut it down, tore up the Stars and Stripes, and carried the banner as a trophy. One of the ringleaders of that mob is this day in the employ of the Government in this city.

The laboring men who testify against officials are removed, while the wretch who has been robbing the Government is worthy a better place. Is it possible that this monstrous system of wrong, extending from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, from the Potomac to the Lakes, cannot be stopped, or even checked? If that be so, better disband our armies, and let the oligarchs of the South rule and reign over us.

This Committee has been in session for months; Government officials must be aware of its power of examination; still, at the commencement of this session, inspectors of horses were colluding with contractors; superintendents, rejoicing in the title of Captains, were selling Government horses to private citizens, taking diseased and worthless horses from the commons, branding them in the service of the United States, so they might receive full pay for the same; city butchers buying meat from Government supplies.

Your Government retains in this Capital, in seats of honor and profit, and around our council boards, men whose hearts are filled with treason, and minds with rebellion. Your Departments are disinclined to hear charges of treason or corruption; they would rather ostracise those who furnish the truth than remove the treasonable and guilty offenders. I am not harsh; I only speak what, standing in the mighty and august presence of stirring times, contemplating a bleeding, suffering country, I feel it my duty.

I have a right thus to speak in terms of warning and admonition to an Administration which I aided to elect, to whose principles I am committed, by which we must pass through the Red Sea of tribulation, and must be carried safely through the wilderness beyond. But I have a right to ask and beseech, in the name of a commerce crippled, labor paralyzed, finances disturbed, and Treasury empty, in the name of that gallant army of 500,000, which this day on the tented field are waiting to rescue a country loved through fire and blood, to lay down and die that a nation may live—in the name of 500,000 hearth-stones made dreary by the loved one away—of the vacant chairs around the evening fires of the thrice 500,000 friends, anxiously looking, fearfully expecting, trustingly hoping, that this Administration shall remove treason from the Capital, and corruption from the land.

Five hundred thousand men are in arms against the rebels, but 20,000,000 are in arms against the crew of plundering leeches; that 20,000,000 will be in arms against us and this Administration, unless their polluting presence is driven, as the money-changers of old, from the temple.

MR. MORGAN'S AGENCY IN PURCHASING VESSELS.

Since this report has been submitted to the House, Mr. George D. Morgan has prepared an elaborate paper, showing the benefits of his agency, and relies upon the fact that in nearly every instance he paid a less price than the owners asked. We can test the strength of his position by the *Stars and Stripes*. To build her cost $30,000; by her charter the owners realized $15,000 from Government; they then asked $60,000. Mr. Morgan paid $55,000, $5,000 less than they asked, and $15,000 more than she cost. While with the *Potomska* and *Wamsutta* the owners realized $53,000, the Government paid $60,000, although Mr. Morgan's papers allege he was asked $80,000. This seems the reverse of the proposition. The *Onward* was offered to private parties for $26,000; Mr. Morgan was asked $50,000, and paid $27,000. These are not the only instances, as the Committee will show by a further examination, to which they are invited by the Secretary, and directed by a resolution of this House.

Secretary Welles, a man estimable in all the relations of private life, honest himself, would not take a farthing from the Treasury, seeks to justify Mr. Morgan, by showing that the Government in times past were imposed upon by impositions on the regular officers; and he employs an agent with no salary, yet putting him in the position of antagonism to his Government, making his interest against it for the greatest number of vessels bought, and the highest price paid nets him the most money. For the credit of the Government such practices should cease. We have not only a right to Mr. Morgan's skill, experience and shrewdness, but we have a right to the benefit of that ruling feeling with many business men—that of interest for his employers. It is no answer to say that Mr. Morgan is honest. Grant it: Mr. Morgan is fond of money, or he would not. he could not, consent to take nearly $90,000 of the money which has been paid to him in about five months. A man who is thus greedy of gain, evidently is more zealous of his own than his country's interests. Besides, if the Secretary needs the native ingenuity and business capacity, which I admit is of high order, why not employ and give him a fair remunerative salary as other men are employed? He says this $90,000 was taken from the pockets of the sellers. Not so; Mr. Morgan always notified them they must pay him 2½ per cent. on the purchase; that they must name the lowest cash price, and add 2½ per cent. thereto. If Mr. Morgan possesses the business ability which the Secretary claims, and which I do not doubt, he certainly could have obtained all the vessels at the price he did, less the 2½ per cent. Who doubts it?

Why should not the sellers as readily have given the 2½ per cent. to Government as to Mr. Morgan? No, Sir; that fallacy may suit the Secretary, but it will not deceive the people.

In September last, when Mr. Morgan had made over $50,000, representation to the Cabinet was made in regard to this matter, and the attention of the Secretary directed to it. Had he changed the policy, no censure could have been charged upon him; but he persistently refused, and in December Mr. Morgan had increased his fortune to the enormous sum of about $90,000—at the rate of quarter of a million per annum. Mr. Morgan's services could have been secured at $5,000 annually, and this enormous sum saved to the Treasury; but if this be not so, and men owning vessels have been compelled or induced to sell them at small prices, what right has the Secretary to allow his brother-in-law to put his hands in the pocket of each seller, and realize the immense sum of $90,000 in a few months. That money really belonged to the Government. As an agent, he takes it; and if it be an unconscionable amount it belongs to his employers.

The Secretary should know that the rules of the Chamber of Commerce, in New-York, as to commissions, do not apply where the value of the vessel exceeds $30,000; beyond that sum the percentage is left to bargain between seller and broker. Can the Secretary find a solitary case where merchants have allowed 2½ per cent. on a vessel worth $100,000? The rule in Boston is 1 per cent. where the value is over $20,000.

DEFENCE OF SECRETARY WELLES.

The Secretary, in his last message, claims that the vessels have been cheaply purchased. Assume it, if you please. Does he not know that our commerce is paralyzed; that sail and steam vessels have been crowded on the market, and must be sold at any price or rot at the docks. As well justify the purchase of the *Potomska* and *Wamsutta*, which were charged to the Government for $7,000 more than the owners received, on the ground that they were cheap. The Secretary must have known that this transaction was liable to the criticism it has received, or he would not, as he says he did, in advance, feel he might receive some censure because this great bounty was bestowed on a brother-in-law.

The Secretary, in his labored defence of Mr. Morgan, has done great injustice to Commodore Breese in the purchase of the *Morgan* and *Badger*. There was an early disposition on the part of the Secretary to take the purchase of vessels from the navy officers, for the Commodore swears that "he had directions from the Navy Department, by letter, April 21, 1861, to consult with persons capable of giving information and advice." A letter, written April 23, by H. Bridge, Chief of the Bureau of Clothing, says: "Mr. William H. Aspinwall has offered his services to the Secretary of the Navy, who wishes you to call on him if you need assistance in the matter of the steamers, as well as to acknowledge his courtesy." On the same day the Secretary also wrote, "advising him to consult with Gov. Morgan, G. D. Morgan, with Messrs. William Everts, Blatchford, Grinnell, also Committee of citizens, who are empowered to act for this Department."

In a letter of April 29, the Secretary says:

"In my letter of the 23d inst., I referred to certain gentlemen as an advising committee with whom you might consult. One of the gentlemen alluded to, George D. Morgan, Esq., has the special confidence of the Department; and you will advise with him in behalf of the Department, and as its friend in this emergency, in the purchases you may make, and the extraordinary measures you are compelled to take. It has been gratifying to the Department to witness the promptitude and alacrity that has been exhibited, and the services rendered, not only by the gentleman referred to, *but by Mr. Aspinwall and others.*"

On the 30th April, 1861, the Secretary says:

"In order to relieve yourself of inconvenience, and sundry gentlemen who were specified as advisers in the late emergency, I have proposed that Mr. G. D. Morgan and Mr. W. H. Aspinwall be substituted in their place. These two gentlemen have been efficient in aiding and assisting you, and are vigilant for the country and its interests. They will, it is believed, cheerfully act for the Department when you have not opportunity or time to consult with it. *Both* of the gentleman have been written to, by this mail, on the subject; and you will consult with either, *or both*, in your future negotiations and purchases."

In a letter of May 13, speaking of purchasing several vessels, among them whaling-ships, he says:

"Please advise with Mr. G. D. Morgan in regard to this matter, and make purchases with his approval."

Thus, it clearly appears that Commodore Breese was induced to place confidence in Mr. Aspinwall; and when the whale-ships were ordered, in the absence of Mr. Morgan, he called on Mr. Aspinwall, and was governed by his advice and action, and May 19, wrote to the Secretary:

"I have commissioned an agent, indicated by Mr. Aspinwall, to proceed to New-Bedford to negotiate for the purchase of three whale-ships, which the Department directed me to obtain for coaling uses; none can be purchased in this place."

After the Secretary had freely advised him to consult a *number of persons*, in every letter reducing the number, until he declares his warm attachment to Mr. Morgan and Mr. Aspinwall, although the letter ordering the whale-ships requested him to purchase them with the approval of Mr. Morgan; still, in his absence, and the pressing necessities of the purchase, and considering the high eulogiums pronounced by the Secretary on Mr. Aspinwall, the following statement in the letter of the Secretary is remarkable, and unsustained by the evidence:

"Had the naval officer followed the orders that were given him, these frauds would not have been perpetrated. But Com. Breese employed Mr. Aspinwall's broker and not Mr. Morgan, and the results were a gross fraud and the purchase of vessels which could never have been the case had the policy which the Department was then instituting prevailed, and its orders been obeyed."

The attempt to sacrifice Mr. Aspinwall and Commodore Breese in Mr. Morgan's defence requires no comment.

Still more remarkable is the charge of the Secretary, when it is remembered that the person referred to as *Mr. Aspinwall's broker* was Starbuck, the very man employed by Mr. Morgan as broker, even subsequent to the purchase of the *Roman* and *Badger*, as appeared by the following letter:

DEAR COMMODORE: I have not directed the *Mediator* to go to the Navy yard, and, until I hear from you, shall do nothing in the matter. *I have requested Mr. Starbuck, who purchased her, to call and see you.*

Very truly, your obedient servant,
GEORGE D. MORGAN.

S. L. BREESE, Esq., Flag Officer, Washington, June 1, 1861.

It is due to Commodore Breese to say that when the ships were brought to the Navy-yard, he discovered the fraud, informed the Secretary, and desired to have them consider Mr. Aspinwall's purchase; which, he understood, was done, as an order was issued for loading them.

The Secretary also refers to the *Penguin* and *Albatross*, bought by Commodore Breese for $75,000 each, alleging that they were of no greater tonnage than the *Stars and Stripes*. The Secretary, however, omits to state that the *Penguin* and *Albatross* were built for *sea-going vessels*, with double engines, and cost, probably, in construction, one-third more than the *Stars and Stripes*.

The Secretary further says:

"In a single transaction originally made with a large ship owner by Commodore Breese, for five valuable steamers, I felt that the Government was unfortunately involved, and Mr. Morgan was employed to relieve the Department. Under many and great difficulties, he succeeded in saving to the Government, by his action in that transaction, above $124,000."

The explanation, as I understand it, is this: the Commodore, in chartering the five vessels, required the owners to insert a price at which they would sell to Government. It was a mere proposition on their part. It was not accepted; neither was the Government bound to pay it.

The Secretary also adds:

"Yet I hear from the owners and sellers no complaint that they, by the operation of this system of purchase, have been oppressed or aggrieved.

Let us examine the correctness of this statement by one transaction. In the month of May last, J. Rudolph Sieg and James C. Jewett & Co., of New-York City, were owners of the steamer *Mercedita*. During that month a man by the name of Burrill, claiming to be an agent and adviser of the Navy Department, proposed a purchase. Jewett & Co., to prevent the exortions of the Government agents, on the 19th day of June wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, offering to charter or sell that vessel at a valuation to be fixed by the Department. A similar letter was sent by them to the President of the United States. The Secretary returned an answer, refusing to charter or purchase, as she was unsuited for an armed ship. Burrill shortly after appears, saying that he can sell the rejected steamer; that he had returned from Washington, and asked authority from them to sell to Government, which was given him on the 3d day of July. On the 31st of July, Burrill came again and made an offer from the Secretary of the Navy for the rejected steamer, on the condition that the owners should pay $5,000 to him, besides a fair brokerage; which $5,000 Burrill said was to be given to Government officials for their assistance in selling this vessel. Jewett & Co. refused, proclaiming that they would first see their vessel rot at the wharf, and themselves wanting for bread, before one penny should go to bribe Government officials; requesting Burrill to say to those who sent him, if the Government wanted $5,000, they would give that sum towards raising another regiment to fill the place of the New-York Sixty-ninth. Burrill left, and after the lapse of a few hours returned, saying he had heard from Washington, and that he would withdraw the condition, and they need only pay what they saw fit to allow him for his services. They accepted; and on the same day gave Burrill a bill of sale for the Department, and he presented a list of alterations required in the handwriting of S. M. Pook, the Naval Constructor, and one of the Board to examine vessels. On the 27th September they delivered up the vessel to Government through Burrill.

Much to the surprise of the owners, the Secretary sent a requisition to pay Burrill the $100,000 for the *Mercedita*, although the names to the bill of sale were that of Sieg, owner of seven-tenths, and Jewett & Co. three-tenths. They succeeded in arranging so that the money should be drawn by a third party. Some twenty days after the date of the requisition, an order was had on the Sub-Treasury for the money. Mr. George E. Morgan did not appear in the negotiation until after the requisition for the money; he then came and demanded $2,500 for his share, admitting that he did not sell or purchase, yet the owners could not get their money until he was paid; and if they would consent to pay, he would write to Washington and urge the immediate remittance of the money.

The above facts must have been known to the Secretary. They were written to Com. Hudson, Oct. 31, with a request that they be filed in the Navy Department, which doubtless was done. Since the letter of the Secretary, the Committee have not had time to examine the owners of the *Mercedita*, but the foregoing and subsequent facts in connection with the purchase are sustained by affidavits of J. Rudolph Sieg and James C. Jewett. They testify that they did not see or know anything of George D. Morgan until after the purchase and delivery of the bill of sale to the Department through Burrill; that on the 19th day of November they called on Mr. Morgan, demanding repayment of $2,500, and he said he had credited it to the Navy Department; that he had only taken this sum so that the Department might have so much back, in case the Department elected to keep the same, on the ground that he understood the *Mercedita* cost only $64,000; yet Mr. Morgan, when he took the $2,500, gave a receipt for the same "for commissions on sale of the *Mercedita*." The owners deny that they ever asked $130,000 for the steamer, although Mr. Morgan claims in his statement that such amount was demanded of him. The Department fixed the value and negotiated through the medium above stated.

On the 17th January, Jewett & Co. wrote another letter to the Secretary, in which they recite the fact of their former *complaints*, showing that they have been *oppressed or aggrieved*, in which they say:

"Do you think it right to endeavor to carry to the public, after such an offer on our part, the idea that we sought to obtain $30,000 more than this vessel's value; and, to foster this falsehood on the public, to give an idea of your brother-in-law's fitness to purchase vessels for the Government?"

PURCHASE OF HALL'S CARBINES.

Another remarkable transaction was the sale by the Ordnance Bureau, to Mr. Eastman, of 5,000 Hall's carbines, an arm which needed some alteration to be useful, for $3 50 each. This private sale was made at a time when the Department was buying arms which had been condemned, and sent from the arsenals of Europe. After an expenditure of from 75 cents to $1 25, they were sold to Simon Stevens for $12 50; then to Gen. Fremont for $22. No wonder our expenses are $2,000,000 per day—Government sells at $3 50, and in a short time buys back at $22. Dr. Cummings bought 700 of the same carbines for $15.

The evidence of Mr. Hagner shows that Mr. Stevens was an agent or aid of Gen. Fremont. This Mr. Stevens denies. However, the relation was one of a warm personal character. He had probably just left him with instructions to purchase. His dispatch to Fremont was just such as an agent would send, or one who had the assurance of the necessities of the West, and that the arms would be taken. At all events, the bargain was an unconscionable one, whereby Stevens was to make about $50,000 in one day, without incurring any risk or investing any capital.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

There seemed to be no green spot in the Republic. The gross frauds upon the seaboard, by the Potomac, found a counterpart on the banks of the Mississippi. The contagion spread and fastened itself upon the department of the West. A bevy of cormorants gathered around Fremont, who were feasting upon the blood they were drawing from the nation—more impudent in their claims, more unblushing in their extortions. *There*, as *here*, no sales could be made with the Government except through the medium of heartless contractors. *There*, as *here*, none but special favorites could share of public bounty. Those willing to furnish cheaply and well, were cast aside, while a hardware firm, Child, Pratt, & Fox, were allowed to furnish nearly $1,000,000 without the formality of fixing the price in advance, they procuring from the very men who offered to supply Government, and at the offered prices, while they charged an advance of 25 to 50 per cent. Men in league with Quartermaster McKinstry and his inspectors, would first extort from the honest farmer, and then unblushingly rob from the Treasury. In building the forts at St. Louis, more than $100,000 was squandered upon profligate, unprincipled favorites.

These plunderers, some imported from California, and some for a long while in the employ and receiving food and raiment from the Government, gathered around the person of Fremont, and suffered none to approach him too nearly.

Quartermaster McKinstry was the high priest at this festival of robbery and crime; a man who had for many years been in the regular service of the United States; a man furnished by the Administration to the department of the West, which was supposed to be a guarantee for his faithf

missing upon opening a trunk sent by the American Express Company from this City to Iowa City, Iowa, on the 18th of September, 1854, but which was not delivered, as alleged, until the 20th of April, 1855. It was claimed by the plaintiff that the trunk was shipped to C. A. Robbins, (of whose estate she is administratrix,) and that when delivered to the Express Company, it contained property worth $1,850.

The defendants denied any knowledge as to the value of the trunk, and also denied the alleged negligence on the part of the Company or its agents. As a further defence, special clause in their printed contract, placed upon all packges, boxes, &c., limiting their liability to $150 on packages, &c., on which the prices or values are not marked.

When the cause come on for trial a motion was made to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the plaintiff was a foreign administratix, and could not maintain an action in this Court, and the defendants, Henry Wells and others, were not sued as the President, &c., of the Company, as required by the statute.

The plaintiff's counsel contended that as the defendants were sued "as the American Express Company," that was sufficient; but if there was any doubt in the mind of the Court on thatpoint leave was asked of the Court to amend.

The Court held that the pleadings could not be amended, so as to make the action against the President, Directors, &c., of the Company, as that would be a virtual substitution of other defendants in this case.

The motion to dismiss the complaint was granted.

Wm. R. Martin and E. S. Capron for plaintiff; H. C. Vanvoorst for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

In this Court, yesterday, Eliza Schell, convicted of larceny in picking the pocket of Mr. Semler, a member of the legal fraternity, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Mary McDougal pleaded guilty to an attempt at larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Sarah Campbell, convicted of stealing a watch of a Mr. Phelan, and her accomplice, Thomas Henry, who received the booty, were convicted and remanded for sentence.

Alexander Duflon was convicted of passing a counterfeit $5 bill on the Blue Hill Bank of Dorchester, Mass., and was sentenced to the State Prison for five years and two months.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Judge Clerke.

Bliven et al. vs. *Wheeler.*—Motion denied with out costs.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Read et al. vs. *Wilson.*—Motion granted for first Friday in March.

Before Justice Clerke.

Kukuck vs. *Miles et al.*—Motion granted.

Thompson vs. *The Same.*—Motion granted.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the Matter of the Petition of Emeline Adsit, &c.—Reference to Chas. P. Kirkland, Esq., to inquire, &c.

Before Justice Clerke.

Zipp vs. *Herlemann et al.*—Settled.

Buxton et al. vs. *Rundge.*—Motion granted.

Wasson vs. *Lester et al.*—Motion granted; refer to Jno. Stosson, Esq.

Sturtevant et al. vs. *Hill.*—Motion granted.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Tuttle vs. *Tuttle.*—Divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Monerief.

Altinham vs. *Baguackey.*—Application granted on terms, with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

James vs. *Ward et al.*—Motion to place cause on calendar for short causes, denied.

Morrison vs. *Bertram.*—Motion that costs be readjusted, denied.

Massabo vs. *Durel, &c.*—Motion to open default granted, and cause restored to general calendar for trial.

Price vs. *Peters.*—Attachment discharged with costs and receiver appointed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange .. Feb. 7, 1862.

$5,000	U. S. 6s '81, Reg	90	30 Nassau Bank ... 61
12,000	U. S. 6s '81, Coup.	12 0	Erie Railway ... 34⅛
	Wednesday	85½	do ... 34
2,000	U. S. 6s '81, Coup.	85	do ... 34¼
1,800	Treas. 3 p.c. N. S.	69½	do ... 34
8,000	Reading R. 6s '70	100	do ... 34⅛
2,000	Ky. 6s	50	do ... 34¼
1,000	Ill. Cen. 8s	100	do ... b10 34
1,000	Indiana 5s	85	do ... 34
12,000	Tenn. State 6s	44	do ... s10 34
7,000	Missouri States 6s	43½	do ... 34
8,000	do	42	do ... 34
6,000	do	s15	do ... 34¼
1,000	do	43	do ... 34
5,000	do	b3 43	do ... s10 34⅛
7,000	Cal. State 5s	81	do ... 34
3,000	do	83½	do ... 34
4,000	Brklyn C. W. L.	90½	do ... b10 34⅛
5,000	N. Y. Central 6s	95	do ... b10 34⅝
3,000	do	95	do ... 34⅝
5,000	E. R. 2d m. b.	89	do ... s10 34⅝
5,000	B. N. Y. & E. 1st m.	77	do ... 34⅝
3,000	L. S. 1st m. ex. int.	105	do ... s10 34⅝
1,000	L. S. 2d m. bds	102	do ... 34⅝
3,000	M. C. 8 p.c. bonds	97	Reading Railroad ... 41
1,000	M. S. 1st m. bds	85½	do ... 41
20,000	Mich. S. 1st m.	70	Mich. Central R. ... 59
13,000	M. S. & N. I. bds	85	do ... 59⅛
2,000	Goshen R. Bonds	60	do ... 59⅛
1,000	Ill. C. R. Loan	92⅝	M. S. & N. I. R. ... 22
2,000	Ch. & N. W. sm.	41	do ... 22
4,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	43	do ... 21⅞
4,000	do	43½	do ... 22
1,000	Clev. & Tol. R.	81	do ... b30 21⅞
38,000	Commerce	77	M. S. & N. I. G. S. ... 41
5,000	Amer. Coal	b60	1/3	do ... 41
38,000	do	b60	1/3	Panama Railroad ... 115
10,000	do	s60	1/3	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip ... 86
37,000	do	1/3	9	do ... b10 87¾
15,000	do	s30	1/3	do ... 87¾
100,000	do	s10	1/3	Ill. Cen. Land B. S. ... 87
40,000	do	b10	1/3	Cleve. & Pitts. R. ... 46½
100,000	Panama Coal Co.	80		Galena & Chi. R. ... 42½
20	do	80		Cleve. & Toledo R. ... 42¼
800	Pacific M. S. Co.	93⅝	600	do ... 42⅜
150	do	s10	93⅝	1600	do ... 42
200	do	b15	93⅝	200	do ... b10 42
100	N. Y. Cen. R. p.c.	83⅜	500	do ... b30 42⅝
200	do	opg	83⅜	100	do ... s10 42
100	do	s1	83⅜	100	do ... 42⅛
600	do	p.c.	83⅜	550	do ... s10 42⅛
460	do	opg	83⅜	50	Chi. & R. I. & P. R. ... 83⅜
40	do	s3	83⅜	100	do ... 83⅜
200	do	s10	83⅜	100	do ... b30 83⅜
100	do	b30	83⅜	150	do ... b.c 83⅜
400	do	b30	83⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	U. S. 6s '74, Coup.	79	30 Chic., Bur. & Q. R. ... 61⅛
500	Treas. 3-10 c. N.	99⅜	100 Hud. Riv. R. ... b3 34⅜
3,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	44	100 Harlem R. ... b 5 12⅝
5,000	N. J. Cen. 6s	95⅜	200 Mich. S. & N. I. R. ... 21⅜
6,000	E. R. 2d M.	83	93⅜	10 Mich. Cen. R. ... 59⅜
10,000	E. R. 5th m.	b30	82	200 do ... 59⅜
2,000	Mich. So. 2d M.	73	200 do ... 59⅛
15,000	Amer. Coal	b10	10 3/3	50 M. So. & N. I. G. S. ... 41⅜
20,000	do	3	100 do ... 41⅜
69	Bank of the Republic	75	100 do ... 41⅜
50	Pacific M. S. Co.	93⅝	30 Panama Railroad ... 115
50	do	93⅝	15 do ... 115
180	N. Y. Cen. R.	b30	83⅜	10 do ... 114
50	do	p.c.	83⅜	200 Ill. C. R. scrip ... b15 84⅜
200	do	opg	83⅜	250 do ... s30 87⅜
250	Erie Railway	34⅜	100 Clev. & Toledo R. ... 42⅜
800	do	b10	35	100 do ... 42⅜
100	do	35	150 do ... b30 42⅜
300	Erie R. 1st pref.	57⅜	600 do ... 42⅜
600	do	b30	58	250 do ... b30 42⅜
250	do	57⅝	

FRIDAY, Feb. 7—P. M.

The Stock Exchange, which begun to feel the impulse of the probable passage of the Treasury bill through Congress, at the very close of business yesterday, responded with much increased buoyancy to the news from Washington published in the morning papers. There was a large demand on nearly all departments of the official list at the early session of the Exchange, and, while there was a partial lull on the Street between the Boards, the excitement was renewed in the afternoon, and another heavy business done at and after the Second Board. The rise was stimulated by the news of the success of our arms on the Tennessee River, which, added to the general satisfaction among our Bankers and Merchants at the decided vote of the House on the Loan and Treasury bill, created a brighter feeling on the Street than we have witnessed for several weeks. The advance in National securities is 1½ ₱ cent. on 7.30 ₱ cent. Bonds; 1 ₱ cent. on the Funded Stocks of 1881, and about the same on the Five ₱ cents of 1874. The Railway Mortgages were also 1 ₱ cent. higher, while the Share list shows from ¾ to 1 ₱ cent., the heaviest transactions being in Erie shares. New-York Central, which closed 82½@83 last evening, gradually rose to 83¼@83⅜ ₱ cent.

Late in the afternoon the attendance of Brokers and Street Jobbers was unusually large at Mr. WHEELOCK'S room, corner of William-street and Exchange-place. The share list was again very active, and prices rather above than below the latest printed sales. A spirited business was done in New-York Central, Erie, Pacific Mail, Toledo, &c., the market closing about as follows:

Central	83¼	Mich. Southern	21⅜
Erie	34½	Mich. Guaranteed	41⅜
Erie Preferred	57⅜	Pacific	93⅜
Toledo	42⅜	Missouris	42⅛
Rock Island	53⅜	United States 6s, '81	90⅜
Mich. Central	59⅜	Illinois Central	57⅜

The action of the House of Representatives yesterday adds to the easy working of the Money Market. Although the previous rates of interest were sufficiently moderate, the settlement of the National Currency question in the House, and the strong probability of the early passage of the Treasury Bill through the Senate, remove at once certain embarrassments which were felt by lenders as to the future course of the currency. All difficulty as to the employment of United States Notes as current funds is also done away with. This at no time exceeded one-fifth or one-fourth of one ₱ cent. discount, but the mere apprehension that the Notes might not be made a legal tender, and that a portion of the Banks were determined to discredit them, if they could, produced an uneasy suspense which is now at an end. The probable effect of the Treasury measure upon the price of Gold is a decided puzzle to the Money Brokers on the Street. No two opinions are found to agree in all the reasoning for or against the appreciation of Gold over legal tender United States Notes. The first impulse with some parties this forenoon was in the direction of a rise in a short time to 104@105 ₱ cent., and some heavy contracts were made at the Stock Exchange at 103½@103⅝ ₱ cent., in anticipation of such an advance. Another opinion is that unless a *bona fide* export demand should be brought about by increased Spring importations the premium on Gold, for ordinary speculation or to meet the wants of the timid who may prefer it to the National paper, cannot long be maintained. The present speculation through this and last week, has taken up over two and a half millions of Gold, while the export demand, from present appearances, will scarcely reach one-third the sum; the remainder being deposited in Bank, and current funds borrowed upon it. The Bank return last Monday showed an accumulation, in this way, of $750,000, and an equal or larger sum will probably be added to the next average.

The bids for the City Bank Shares were as follows:

Manhattan	110	Bank of the Republic	75
Mechanics'	80	Metropolitan	86
America	93⅜	Nassau	81
City	109	Shoe and Leather	80
Greenwich	122	Continental	68
Merchants' Exchange	72	St. Nicholas	75
Seventh Ward	120	Marine	80
Commerce	77	Importers & Traders'	85
Broadway	115	Park	92
Ocean	65	Mechanics' (Brklyn)	100
American Exchange	75		

The Railway mortgages show increased business, and were bid for as follows:

N. Y. Cen. 6's	98	Mich. Cen. n. f. '82	99⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6's, real est.	90	Mich. So. first. 7 ₱ c.	83⅜
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	101⅜	Mich So. 7 ₱ c. Ass. B	70
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	101⅜	N. Indiana firsts	80
N. Y. Cen. sevens, conv.	103½	M. In. Guaranteed	80
Erie firsts	94	M. S. & N. I. R.	81⅜
Erie seconds, ext	102⅜	Panama Bonds	98
Erie seconds, '59	100⅜	Ill. Cen. 7 p.c.	92½
Erie thirds, '62	93⅜	Ill. C. & Alton bds 7 p.c.	89
Erie fourths, '80	81	Ill. C. & Alton bds, 6 p.c.	80
Erie fifths, '88	78	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	42
Hudson firsts	106	Chi. & N. W. int. bds	41
Hudson seconds, s. f.	102	Chi. & Rock Island bonds	98
Hudson thirds	84	Chi. R. & Wab. bonds	87⅜
Hudson convert.	74	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	85⅜
Harlem firsts, '60-'72	100½	Mil. & P. D. C. firsts, pref.	74
Harlem seconds, 6's	98	Mil. & P. D. C. 2ds	61
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c. '63-'70	91		

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week ending Feb 6, and since Jan 1:

For the week	1862.	1861.	1860.
Entered at the port	$3,561,227	$2,022,078	$1,350,205
Thrown on market	5,337,000	2,150,751	1,576,305
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$15,733,332	$12,978,253	$4,751,057
Thrown on market	16,596,099	8,15,2,203	5,529,345

The following is the summary for the week:

CONSUMPTION ENTERED DIRECT	Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value
Mf. of Wool	2,158	$676,648	770	$230,256	248	$84,294
Mf. of Cotton	1,699	521,756	217	44,753	295	87,3
Mf. of Silk	299	195,105	57	45,781	55	31,2
Mf. of Flax	941	195,210	54	15,705	118	29,4
Miscellaneous	320	62,557	5	959	79	14,8
Total	5,356	$1,651,336	1,103	$335,069	795	$255,076
		$2,000				1,150,170
Total entered		$1,653,336	Total marketed			$1,405,246

The Sub-Treasury receipts, to-day, were $251,610, including $242,000 for Customs; payment, $1,050,682, including redeemed ₱ cent. notes; balance, this forenoon, $4,039,915.

The Foreign Exchanges continue firm to-day, at yesterday's advance, but no further rise is made in the Bankers rates, 114½@115 ₱ cent. Merchant Bills have been done at 113½@114 ₱ cent. Some of the Banking houses are disposed to draw freely at the advance, so long as they are able to fortify themselves against loss by contracts to take Gold at a nearly corresponding rate.

The New-York Central Railroad has declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 3 ₱ cent., payable on the 20th inst., on the stock registered here, and on the 20th of March on that registered in London. Stockholders in this City will receive their dividends at the Banking-house of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. The transfer books will be opened on the 24th inst.

The United States Trust Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable on the 10th inst.

The Citizens' Bank has declared a dividend of 3 ₱ cent. payable on the 12th inst.

ADRIAN H. MUELLER will hold an auction sale of $63,000 Illinois and Michigan Sixes to-morrow, (Saturday,) at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Auditor of the State of Illinois.

The earnings of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad, for the month of January, were:

	1862.	1861.
Passengers	$15,574 25	$12,107 16
Freight	42,765 08	70,127 65
Total	$58,339 33	$82,234 81
Increase		23,895 48

The Pennsylvania Coal Company has declared a dividend of 3½ ₱ cent., payable 15th of February.

The earnings of the Michigan Central in January were:

January, 1862	$230,159 03
January, 1861	142,333 70
Gain	$87,825 33

The Sub-Treasury in New-York—Need of Better Accommodations.

A LETTER FROM MR. J. J. CISCO, TO THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1862.

SIR: I beg to call your attention to a matter of the highest and most urgent importance in connection with the transaction of the business of this office. I allude to the imperative necessity for an immediate provision of premises more secure in their character and more ample in their accommodations than those now occupied by me.

During previous administrations, and when the business transacted at this branch of the Treasury, although large, was relatively insignificant, when compared to what it is at present, I have repeatedly urged upon your predecessors in office the propriety of furnishing a fire-proof and burglar-proof building, properly adapted and adequate to the requirements then existing. My representations were listened to, their reasonableness admitted, and the desired change promised. Year after year, however, has passed, and nothing has been done. It is no longer a matter of *propriety* or of *reasonableness* only, but as I commenced by stating, it has become of *imperative necessity.*

This necessity arises from the enormous actual increase—and still more enormous prospective one—in the business, and from the change of the medium to be dealt with from coin to paper.

As you are aware, Sir, 90 per cent. of the entire monetary transactions of the Government pass through this office. I will briefly introduce here a few comparative statistics, showing the contrast between what has been done here in the past, and what is now being done, and what will probably be done in the future.

The total amount received by me as Assistant Treasurer of the United States and Treasurer of the Assay Office, for the six months ending 31st December, 1860, was	$30,325,925 47
While for the six months ending 31st December, 1861, it was	207,430,046 86
The total amount paid by me, as above, for the six months ending 31st December, 1860, was	44,951,349 83
While for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, it was	233,201,392 09

Upon a daily average of more than 1,000 vouchers of all kinds.

The amount of interest on the public debt paid by me for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1861, was	1,424,329 23	
Whereof on Coupon Stock	$655,890 00	
And on Registered Stock	434,511 59	
The amount of interest on the public debt to be paid by me in the first six months of the fiscal year, commencing June 30, 1863, upon the basis of the estimate of such debt in your report to Congress, ($900,000,000,) will be (90 per cent. of 3 per cent.)	24,700,000 00	
The number of *Coupons* paid by me during the six months ending July 31, 1861, was	24,450	
The estimated number of them to be paid by me on the 19th February proximo, (six months' interest on 7 3-10 bonds of Aug. 19,) is	156,062	
And during the year, (twice six months' interest on 7 3-10 bonds of Aug. 19, and Oct. 1,) is	624,248	
Assuming that each payee is the holder of five coupons, there will be to be paid 124,849 persons, besides all the holders of inscribed and other coupon stocks.		
As banker for the disbursing officers of the Government, I had during the month of Dec., 1860, an average of	198 accounts,	
With an average balance always to their credit of	$1,160,000	
During the month of December, 1861, I had an average of	365 accounts,	
With an average balance always to their credit of	$8,160,000	
Amount of credits to those officers during the month of December, 1860		$466,000 00
Amount of credits to those officers during the month of December, 1861		15,000,000 00
Amount of disbursements on their checks during the month of December, 1860		1,460,000 00
Amount of disbursements on their checks during the month of December, 1861		15,000,000 00
Average number of checks of disbursing officers now presented daily for payment		750
Average number of checks daily presented for payment in 1860		150
Number of transcripts of accounts forwarded to the Department during the last six months of 1860		276
Number of transcripts of accounts forwarded to the Department during the last six months in 1861		2,290

The total movement of money in and out of my office in a single day, at present, is sometimes $15,000,000; usually it is from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000.

This enormous business is transacted in a building which is neither fire-proof nor burglar-proof, and which is unprovided with vaults which are either fire-proof or burglar-proof. While coin was the medium, the danger of loss from fire was comparatively small, as under no circumstances could the precious metal be *destroyed*, even though *melted*. Now that paper is substituted for specie, the case is altogether different.

MR. S. M. CLARK, Acting Engineer of the Treasury Department, reports upon a recent official examination of my vault, that it is "wholly insecure." He says, "its only security consists in the lack of knowledge among burglars of *its insecurity*. In my opinion not a day should be lost in providing better security." He further remarks: "The space occupied by the Assistant Treasurer is manifestly insufficient for the ordinary requirements of his business. No private banker or individual would attempt a business of one-tenth of the magnitude with such accommodations for a single day."

The contents of the vault so described, were on the 22d inst. as follows:

7 3-10 per cent. Bonds payable to bearer	$21,750,000
6 per cent. 20 years, payable to bearer	3,000,000
Coupon paid, but not yet transmitted	722,000
United States Notes, payable to bearer	2,829,000
Coin	1,660,000
Total	$30,001,000

Outside the vault, in four wooden receptacles, are inclosed Disbursing Officers checks amounting to $700,000, held by me as vouchers for the settlement of their accounts.

The destruction by fire of these checks, of other vouchers, and of my books, would create a confusion and uncertainty in the accounts of the Department, which could in no way be obviated or removed.

The room occupied by twenty-two employes of the Assistant Treasurer United States, is 65x50 feet. All but six of them are compelled to do their work by gas-light. The vault is only a space of 12x8 feet, the book-safe one of 6x3 feet. In the emaller space there are huddled together ten desks, eleven tables, and four receptacles for vouchers. The outer doors of the room are of plate, with inside coverings of thin iron, and are without locks. The window shutters are of the most primitive kind, and locally insecure.

The number of persons employed by me to do the enormous business is hardly larger than that considered necessary for the operations of the smallest bank in this city. It will inevitably have to be soon largely increased—perhaps doubled. It requires twice the number of persons, and twice the space to manipulate notes, as the same denominations of coin, and even with the present force there is an impossibility of a proper and systematic organization and division of labor in the actually restricted space.

For the public there is no adequate accommodation. With even the present Funded Public Debt, on the days for the payment of interest, long files of applicants are compelled to stand for hours in the street, outside the outer door.

I trust that I have absolutely established the *imperative necessity* of my being furnished with *more security*, and *more room*. How is it to be done?

In one of two ways only. They are:

FIRST—The tearing down of my present building on Wall-street, and of the buildings on Pine-street, occupied by the Surveyor of the Port; the purchase of the two lots on which the last-mentioned buildings now stand, and of an adjoining lot; and the erection of a fire-proof building on Wall-street, for the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and Treasurer of the Assay-office, the Superintendent of the Assay-office, and the Warehousing Department of the Custom-house, and of another fire-proof building on Pine-street for the Surveyor of the Port.

During the time occupied in tearing down and rebuilding, my business to be temporarily transferred to rooms in the Custom-house fronting on Pine-street.

SECOND—The hiring by the Government of the Merchants' Exchange Building on Wall-street, on a lease of ten or twenty years, at an annual rental of $65,000, with the privilege of purchasing the property at any time for $1,000,000.

The transferring of the Customs to said Merchants' Exchange Building, and of my department to the present Custom-house building. The selling by the Government of the ground upon Wall-street on which my present premises stand, and of a lot of ground upon Pine-street, also belonging to the Government.

The comparative advantage of the latter of these two plans over the former are so obvious and so great, that they have only to be stated to be understood and appreciated. Let us consider them in order.

The first involves the purchase of property,

certainly not obtainable for less than	$120,000
And the erection of buildings which will not cost less than	280,000
Requiring a minimum appropriation of	$400,000

The construction of these buildings would occupy from one to two years, and during the interval—perhaps the most important space of time in the history of the Government—the immense business of the New-York Treasury would have to be conducted in premises even less commodious that those in which it is now conducted, the temporary transfer of which from the Revenue Department would not fail also to produce serious inconvenience to that branch of the public service.

And now as to the second plan. The Custom-house is exceedingly ill adapted for its present purpose, and exceedingly well adapted for that of the Treasury. The Merchants' Exchange building is admirably adapted for a Custom-house. The alterations required would be few and not expensive. At present, the Surveyor of the Port, the Appraisers' Department, and the Warehousing Department, have overflowed out of the Custom-house building; the Merchants' Exchange building would accommodate them all, and accommodate them well, in every respect. Mr. Clark, the Engineer above referred to, has established the fact by minute examination and calculation.

The whole number of square feet in the rooms of the Merchants' Exchange building is	83,066
The whole number of square feet of those in the Custom-house building	22,954

The Merchants' Exchange building occupies an entire block of ground, stands isolated, and consequently has light from four sides. It is the most massive building on this continent, and was erected at a cost of about $2,000,000. The gross average rental of the premises for the past seven years has been $97,854 27.

The annual rent to be paid by the Government for the said building would be	$65,000
Taxes to be paid by the Government for said building	12,000
Interest on cost of alterations to adapt it for a Custom-house, (estimated at $30,000)	2,100
Total	$79,100
The stores on Broadway at present occupied by the Appraiser's Department of the Custom-house, under a lease having four years to run, at an annual rent of $35,500, would no longer be required, and they can be relet for from $20,000 to $25,000 per annum—say $20,000—which would show an annual saving of that amount	$20,000
The buildings on Pine-street, occupied by the Surveyor of the Port, under a lease having three years to run, at an annual rent of $8,000, would no longer be required, and they can be re-let at from $4,000 to $5,000 per annum, say $4,000—which would show a further annual saving of that amount	4,000

The premises now occupied by the Assistant Treasurer of the United States and Treasurer of the Assay-office, and the Warehousing Department of the Custom-house, together with the lot on Pine-street belonging to the Government, could be sold for $320,000, the annual interest on which would be further saved, say. 22,000

Should the privilege of purchasing the Merchants' Exchange building be at any time availed of, the taxes thereupon would no longer be chargeable—Government property being exempt—this would be a further annual saving of 12,000

I trust that I have established the fact that in respect of accommodation, economy, and the non-interruption of business, this latter proposition is incomparably the best; and more than that, that it is a most favorable one for the Government, and should be accepted. I am happy to be able to state that the Collector of the Port assents to my conclusions in this matter. It may be necessary for you to go to Congress to obtain the requisite authority in the premises, even if you approve my recommendation. In that double contingency, may I request that you will urge not only the necessity of action, but of speedy action. The custom in New-York is to lease property on the first of each February for the coming year; and if their proposition is not accepted at once, the Merchants' Exchange Company will be under the necessity of immediately making other arrangements for the occupation of their property.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

Hon. S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington.

A Few Words About the New Money Scheme.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The floating debt of our Government to-day cannot be less than one hundred millions of dollars.

This vast sum is chiefly due to those of our people who have been, these last hundred days, feeding, clothing, arming and transporting our armies; to the builders of our naval vessels now in process of construction outside the navy-yards; and to our soldiers.

Many of these creditors are much distressed, and very nearly all of them, excluding the soldiers, are greatly inconvenienced by the protracted non-payment of their demands. Their troubles are increasing day by day. In many cases contractors have been compelled to utterly suspend their deliveries of supplies, and at the present moment an almost universal dead lock between the Government and its sources of supply is impending. The immediate payment of these debts, therefore, is overwhelmingly necessary, as the entire efficiency of our army and navy is clearly and directly involved in our action in the matter.

To pay these dues *at once*, but two modes present themselves.

They must either be settled with money borrowed, or a substitute for money must be devised which shall be available to the recipients as money.

Can the needed money be borrowed *immediately* upon any decent or admissible terms? It is generally admitted that it cannot be, and in the opinion of the writer it is perfectly certain it cannot be done. There remains, then, only the alternative of a money substitute.

The question then comes up, what shall this substitute be? The leading indispensable requirement obviously is that it shall be something that can be used as money.

It is to be mostly paid to those who themselves have debts to pay, and hence it must be something which can be paid away by them. It must, in a word, be made a *full* and *complete* substitute for money, and this can only be accomplished by the Government declaring it to be a good and legal tender for all debts, *past, present and future.*

It is as clear as the light of heaven that a failure to cover this ground will render any of the various schemes proposed *utterly abortive.* That which the Government undertakes to pay its debts with must be pronounced by the Government to be of equal validity and efficiency with gold and silver, in the satisfaction of debts. It will then be cheerfully received, for the very excellent reason that men will gladly take as money that which they can require their creditors to receive as money, and a full and perfect circulation of the substitute would thus be surely secured.

It is a matter of secondary importance whether this substitute consists of Treasury notes bearing no interest, or of notes having a certain time to run and bearing interest, though, as a measure of economy, the former kind would be preferable.

Whatever sort of notes may be decided upon, the paramount need is that they shall be *money in law.* If Treasury notes of any kind shall be issued, and shall not be made a legal tender, who can say who will take them? It is, perhaps, true that the Government, taking advantage of the necessities of its creditors, may compel them to receive such notes in payment of their demands; but what is to follow? If the banks refuse them, as many of them doubtless would in order to secure a larger circulation for their own bills, and if the parties to whom the Government creditors are indebted refuse them, as the action of the banks would infallibly oblige them to do, what are the holders of them to do with them? Their sole resource would be to sell the notes in the market at the best obtainable price, and an instant and ruinous depreciation in their value would ensue. The creditors of the Government would find themselves in the receipt of a compulsory from their debtor, instead of an authoritative currency, and would have to sell their newly-acquired property at the current price, in order to get something to pay their debts with. This would at once render it impossible for the Government to make its contracts and purchases at anything like decent prices, as no man would be disposed to barter his goods for something of the value of which he could make no certain calculation a week in advance, and which would be entirely unavailable as a direct payment of his debts.

The proposition to make the new issue of notes a legal tender for debts *hereafter contracted only*, is in the last degree foolish and ill-advised. If this sort of legislation is effected, the Government cannot, as a matter of right, ask its present creditors to accept one *dollar of the new notes* in liquidation of their demands, and yet the exact object of the impending issue of notes is to pay these very claims. We shall thus see the whole purpose of the emission directly and utterly defeated by this most absurd condition. In what sort of predicament would the Government find itself in thirty days after such legislation as this?

What would be the condition of the public creditors and what would be the probability of the Government continuing to receive its supplies? The simple truth of the matter is, as already stated, that whatever form of security or treasury note may be determined upon, and whether with or without interest, the *first and paramount* and *indispensable* necessity is to make the issue a full and perfect legal substitute for coin.

Presented to the people in this substantial character, it will *deserve*, and will at once *command*, a free and universal circulation, either in lieu of or in conjunction with coin, and, limited in amount to one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, it cannot be productive of a tithe of the inconvenience and disturbance which an issue of any other kind of security must occasion.

It is, doubtless, in one or two respects, objectionable to make anything but gold and silver a legal tender, but it is a measure incomparably less objectionable than to attempt to pay the Government's liabilities with Government paper not made a legal tender.

Should this scheme of a castrated currency—of a paper emission perporting to be a currency, and yet to be received only by those who may choose to consider it as such, and to be peremptorily rejected by any and every man whose interest or caprice may prompt him to disfavor it, our legislators will justly earn for themselves the credit of having perpetrated the *folly supreme* of the Nineteenth century.

MARSHFIELD.

Mr. Morris Ketchum on Finance.

SIR: My attention has been called to an editorial in the *World*, of this date, in which I am particularized as one of four gentlemen who support the financial scheme of the Secretary of the Treasury, and am called upon to answer certain questions therein propounded. I can hardly believe that the writer of that editorial has read the (to my mind) very conclusive speech of Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, upon the subject, showing the practical working of the system proposed. If he *had* read it with the attention it deserves, I think he would have found his doubts resolved. The difficulty with most of the gentlemen who oppose the issuing of a Governmental paper currency seems to be that they will persist in considering the bill now before the house as an isolated measure, instead of looking upon it in its true light—that of a temporary relief for the pressing wants of the Treasury, which will terminate with, and will be secured by the inauguration of the system of banking and taxation now under consideration in the Committee of Ways and Means. Taken in connection with that system, we find that the basis upon which the writer in the *World* founds his question does not exist. The issue of Government Notes as a currency is not unlimited in its amount, either specially or practically. Specially, it is limited in its amount by the law to $150,000,000. Practically, it is needed to pay the taxes which the Government intends to impose, and in other respects to supply the place of the coin which has been withdrawn from circulation and remains locked up in bank coffers and speculators' safes.

It is not an irredeemable paper currency. Because it is not redeemable in coin, it does not therefore follow that it is irredeemable. It is redeemable in a low that it is irredeemable. It is redeemable in a six per cent. stock of the United States, which stock is secured by a tax specially levied to pay the interest upon it when due, and, in time, to absorb the principal. What higher representative of value can any one have in a market whose average rate of interest seldom, if ever, exceeds six per cent? Specie itself is but a representative of value, and not always a true one, because it is sometimes worth more and sometimes less than the abstract value which it purports to represent, according to the supply of it in the market at the time.

The Government do not propose to pay the whole expenses of the war by issuing paper to an amount sufficient to cover them. They propose to borrow all the money necessary to carry on the war, to pay a reasonable price for its use, and to repay it in twenty years. The $150,000,000 of currency will be practically a loan of that amount by the people to the Government. Until it is funded, it will be a loan without interest. As soon as the people find that they cannot get interest. As soon as the people find that they cannot use it in the market in such a manner as to realize use it in the market in such a manner as to realize use it in the market in such a manner as to realize

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 8, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

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NIBLO'S GARDEN—JANE SHORE—BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—TOWN AND COUNTRY.

WINTER GARDEN—MARRIED LIFE—THE NAIAD QUEEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have glorious news this morning from Tennessee. The rebels at Fort Henry, on the Tennessee River, were, at noon on Thursday last, assaulted by our gunboats in command of Commodore FOOTE, and, after an hour and twenty minutes hard fighting, the secession troops surrendered, leaving all the artillerymen in the fort to be taken prisoners. The rebel infantry, some four thousand strong, cut and fled, says the dispatch. Our troops, at latest advices, were in pursuit. The effect of this victory is to prepare our way for the general movement southward. Very full accounts will be found in other columns.

We have at last heard from the Burnside Expedition again, through a communication from our special correspondent and by a dispatch from Fortress Monroe. Our latest advices from Hatteras Inlet are to Tuesday afternoon, at which time no forward movement had been made, notwithstanding the reports which have before reached us, of cannonading having been heard in various directions along the coast of North Carolina. Neither Beaufort, Newbern nor Roanoke Island had yet been reduced. The whole fleet, however, had succeeded in getting over the bar including the large transports, and some six thousand troops had been landed at Hatteras. The preparations for active operations were in such a state of forwardness as to warrant the belief that a movement toward the main-land would be made in a day or two. In addition to the vessels mentioned as lost in the great storm, the name of the gunboat *Herbert* is now given. It is stated that most of the rifles and a considerable quantity of the ammunition had been recovered from the wrecked propeller *City of New-York*. Our correspondent mentions a rumor that a flag of truce had come over from the main, with an offer to surrender Elizabeth City as soon as the Expedition made its appearance in that neighborhood. Another version of the rumor is that an offer had been made to surrender Roanoke Island, in case Elizabeth City should not be attacked.

A rebel dispatch from Augusta, Ga., states that a fight has taken place on New River, on the South Carolina side of the Savannah River, between the National gunboats and a rebel battery. According to the representations of the rebels, one of the gunboats was disabled. The firing is said to have lasted four hours. The Charleston *Mercury* also mentions firing at Red Bluff, and the destruction of several houses in the neighborhood by the fire of the National gunboats. The next arrival from Port Royal will probably bring important intelligence. The sloop-of-war *Savannah* arrived last evening, bringing intelligence up to Tuesday, the 28th ult., which is to the effect that the expedition to the South sailed from that point on Sunday, the 26th ult., including all the light-draft steamers, eight gunboats and 8,000 troops. The principal part of the expedition went outside; but one or two small steamers with light vessels in tow went by the inside passage. The object was understood to be an attack on Savannah, commencing at Fort Pulaski.

A variety of interesting news from the rebel States reaches us by way of Fortress Monroe and through other channels, and is given in this morning's TIMES. BEAUREGARD, it is stated, is now located at Nashville. His future movements are not revealed. The rumor that he was to take command at Fort Henry is probably now untrue, whatever it might have been two days ago. Notwithstanding the eager alacrity with which all have rushed to arms to fight against the hated "Yankees," a general draft has been found necessary to fill the ranks of the now crumbling rebel army. Drafting is to commence on the 1st of March. Meantime, in anticipation of a descent upon the Gulf Coast by one of the numerous expeditions now being fitted out by the National Government, the rebel troops are being rapidly withdrawn from Norfolk, as the place where they can best be spared, and sent to Mobile. By an order issued by the rebel War Department, all military commanders are directed to seize all the saltpetre to be found in their respective districts, and to allow a fixed sum per pound for it—payable, of course, in Confederate scrip. The Richmond *Dispatch* announces the probability that PRICE, the leader of the Missouri rebels, will be commissioned as a Major-General, and that his Missouri troops will be received into the Rebel service as twelve months' volunteers. We have rumors that a riot occurred in Richmond on Tuesday night last, and during the disturbance cheers for the Union were given. Martial law is expected to be proclaimed there.

Gen. SMITH has notified Gen. MCCLELLAN of the results of a successful scouting expedition under his command in the vicinity of Flint Hill, near Fairfax Court-house. Five prisoners belonging to the First Virginia Cavalry, were captured, and four belonging to the First North Carolina infantry. A Captain and a private in Gen. SMITH'S command were wounded.

Col. GEARY, in command of the National troops in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry, has found it necessary to shell and destroy portions of the town of Harper's Ferry, as the buildings afforded a screen for the rebel riflemen, who have recently been annoying our troops.

A report has reached Wheeling that the rebels under JACKSON evacuated Romney on Thursday. The direction taken by them is not stated, but they have probably gone to Winchester. The report is verified by a dispatch received in Washington.

Congressman ELY writes to Corporal W. H. MERRELL, of the Forty-seventh New-York Regiment, that he will have CORCORAN and the other hostages released from confinement in ten days.

The remaining vessels at the Brooklyn Navy-yard belonging to Commodore PORTER'S mortar fleet, will sail in a few days to the place of rendezvous. About half of the fleet has already been dispatched thither. The mortars to be used have an average weight of about 17,000 pounds, and will carry a shell, it is stated, a distance of 2½ miles. The shells, of which 8,000 have been ordered, when unfilled weigh 200 pounds each, and when filled, 212 pounds. The officers have received suitable instructions from Government in reference to the disposition of the vessels in time of attack.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, resolutions passed by the Legislature of Rhode Island, asking the permanent location of the Naval Academy at Newport, were presented. Memorials from merchants of New-York, against any interference with the present warehousing system, were presented. Emancipation and homœopathic petitions were also presented. The Judiciary Committee made a report in the case of Mr. STARKE, of Oregon, recommending that he be allowed to take the oath, without expressing any opinion as to the merits of the case. The papers were ordered to be printed. A bill to reduce the expenses in making surveys and sales of the public lands, was introduced from the Committee on Public Lands. A joint resolution, giving thanks to Capt. DUPONT and his officers for the capture of Port Royal, was passed. The bill providing for iron-clad steam gunboats was reported back from the Naval Committee by Mr. HALE, who proceeded to make a speech advocating its passage. It was amended so as to limit the number of boats to twenty, and then passed. Mr. HALE also explained at considerable length the investigations of the Naval Committee regarding the Morgan and other contracts. He was followed by Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, who contended that Secretary WELLES had done the very best he could under the circumstances. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered a substitute for the Committee's resolution of censure, somewhat modifying its tone, when the matter was postponed until Monday. The Civil Appropriation bill was passed, after some amendments. The bill authorizing an additional issue of ten millions of demand notes was passed. The bill to define the pay and emoluments of officers of the army was taken up, and pending its consideration the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House, Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, explained that the Treasury Note bill, as passed, provided for the payment of the interest on the bonds semi-annually in coin. This clause being inadvertently inserted, the Houee, by unanimous consent, amended the bill by striking it out, leaving it optional with the Treasury Department to pay in notes or coin. A joint resolution from the Committee on Contracts, excepting the Hannibal and St. Joseph's Railroad in Missouri from the operation of the law providing for the transportation of troops free over those roads which have received aid from the Government, was reported from the Committee on Contracts, but subsequently referred back to the same Committee. The Secretary of War was requested to inform the House what amounts have been paid to each of the railroads by the Government. Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, then moved the consideration of the report of the Contract Committee, and addressed the House at considerable length relative to it. His speech is printed in full in this morning's TIMES. He was followed by Mr. DAVIS, of Pennsylvania, who insisted that great injustice had been done his brother, Capt. DAVIS, Assistant Quartermaster at St. Louis, in the report. The course of the Committee was defended by Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, and further consideration of the subject was postponed until Friday next. The Committee of Conference on the disagreement of the two Houses on the bill to complete the defences of Washington, made a report, which was agreed to. Several private bills were then passed, and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, favorable reports were made on the bills to close part of Partition-street, Brooklyn; to organize an Asylum for insane convicts, and to amend the laws for incorporating Life and Health Insurance Companies. Notice was given of a bill to amend the Excise law of 1857; to divide the crime of murder into degrees, and to define the punishment of arson, and to amend the Revised Statutes relative to bankers and brokers. A great number of bills were introduced—among them, one providing for the examination of the books of the Treasurer of the Canal Department, and of the Secretary of the Bank Department; one incorporating the Spring-street Railroad Company; one amending the Charter of this City; one relating to taking private property for public uses in this City; one to authorize the construction of a railroad in Broadway; two relative to the Courts in this City; and others of less importance. The Amended Charter for this City, presented by Mr. MCLEOD, we print in full elsewhere.

In the Assembly, a petition was presented from the people of this City, which prays for legislation in regard to the Hackley contract, and other alleged fraudulent transactions. The bill to amend the Kings County Court act, was reported favorably. also the bill to provide for the public defence. Notice was given of a bill to regulate the fees of the Registrar in this City; of a bill to repeal the South and West streets and other railroad acts of 1860; of a bill to divide the Twelfth Ward in this City; of a bill to amend the law regulating pawnbroking; of a bill to regulate places of amusement, and of a bill to punish mock-auction frauds. The bill to appropriate the proceeds of the tax to the support of the Common Schools was passed; also the bill to amend the act relative to lighthouse and fortification sites, and the bill restricting the dividends declared by fire insurance companies. A bill was introduced similar to the one in the Senate, providing for an inquiry into the accounts of the Treasurer of the Canal Department, and the Secretary of the Bank Department. Both Houses adjourned until Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Government has rented the Merchants' Exchange building for Custom House purposes at $65,000 a year, for three years, with a privilege of two renewals of three years each, and of purchasing it within that time for $1,000,000. The Collector will take possession on the 1st of May.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, and after a brief discussion, passed the County Tax levy, with a few amendments. The total amount to be raised for County purposes is $4,733,082 34, and now that action has been had upon it by the Board, the County employes will receive their salaries, which were not paid on the 1st inst., and past due bills will be paid.

The New-Jersey Legislature has adopted resolutions urging upon the President the claims of Col. HARVEY BROWN to promotion.

Some of the ladies of Baltimore presented the Fifth New-York Regiment with a beautiful National flag on Thursday afternoon.

A supper was given to the members of the Legislature and the Constitutional Convention by the citizens of Wheeling on Wednesday evening. Gen. ROSECRANS replied to a toast in honor of the Commander-in-Chief of the army. In the course of his speech he said that the delays which had been rendered necessary had been more disastrous to the enemy than to us. Patriotic speeches were also made by Gen. KELLY, Col. SMITH, Major MCPHAIL, Gov. PIERPONT, Hon. SHERRARD CLEMENS, and others.

It is stated that a sheet-iron breast-plate was found among the personal effects of Gen. GEO. B. CRITTENDEN, in ZOLLICOFFER'S camp at Mill Springs. It was sent to Gov. MORTON by Lieut.-Col. KISE, of the Tenth Indiana.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, of Thursday, states that a heavy shipment of army goods was made on Wednesday from the Government storehouse in that city, on board the steamer *Victor*, bound for the Kanawha region. Among the goods shipped was a lot of four thousand rubber blankets.

Mrs. Gen. GAINES left Washington for New-Orleans by way of Fortress Monroe on Wednesday.

The will of the late Col. COLT has been made public. He leaves to his wife a gross legacy of $30,000; a life estate in the mansion house, with surrounding grounds and out-buildings; a life estate in 1,000 shares of Colt Manufacturing Company stock, and a large proportion of the residuum of the estate.

In an action brought in the Superior Court against the New-York Balance Dry Dock Company for causing the death of JOHN COULTER, their night watchman, by reason of their carelessness in using a dangerous and unsafe steam boiler, the Jury gave a verdict for $5,000 against the Company. The case was tried yesterday at Trial Term, before Justice MONELL.

The Stock Market yesterday was under considerable excitement, resulting from the passage of the Loan and Treasury Note bill through the House of Representatives. A very large business was done. New-York Central sold as high as 83⅜, closing 83⅜@¼. Gold, 103⅜. Exchange, 114½@115.

Flour was more freely offered yesterday, and prices declined slightly. The demand was fair, in part for lots to arrive. Wheat was not active, as desirable lots were scarce, and stiffly held. Corn was a trifle cheaper, and quite heavy at the close. Provisions were in good request, particularly the principal kinds of hog products. Rio Coffee, Whisky and Sugars were more sought after. Codfish, Hay, Hops and Common Rosin were inquired for, and the latter was firmer. Candles, Cotton, Fruit, Hemp, Metals, Seeds, Rice, Spices, Tallow, Teas and Whalebone, were inactive. The Freight market continued depressed.

France and England in Mexico.

It is with feelings far from indifferent that the progress of European intervention in Mexico is watched by the people of the United States. The avowed purpose of two out of the three nations engaged in the business was to refute the Monroe doctrine, by extending to the New World the idea of a balance of power, and placing some barrier to that march of manifest destiny, which would otherwise be resumed by an elastic and restless people at the close of our civil war. To Europeanize Mexico, to write its laws in Paris and London, and surround it with a military force strong enough to resist the encroachments of fillibusterism, and that form of colonization which wrested Texas from New-Spain—these were the objects which lay immediately behind the pretence of debts unpaid, and European residents endangered. Further back there was reason to apprehend the existence of other motives still more nearly concerning the welfare of this country. The right to interfere in the internal affairs of Mexico at the moment when faction had for the first time in the life of a generation been quieted, implies, with stronger reason, a right to interfere in the United States, where the presence of a war which Europe has resolved to regard as needless, malignant, barbarous, apparently robs France and England of industrial prosperity, and threatens the former with the hazards of revolution. Nor has such apprehension been simply a matter of inference. It has been more than hinted that the demonstration against Mexico was really directed against this country. The disproportioned squadron and armament apparently in excess of any occasion Mexico was likely to give for their employment, have been regarded, not only in the United States but in Europe, as the supplement of preparations for intervention in our own troubles, preparations otherwise partially completed by the large body of British troops thrown into Canada, by the powerful reinforcements added to the squadron of Admiral MILNE, and by the numerous French men-of-war haunting at this moment the waters of America. The friends of the American cause in Europe have repeatedly warned us of the danger to be feared in this quarter. We have been bidden to watch the Mexican campaign with more than the jealousy that its remoter reference to our future might seem to authorize. And had the task undertaken by the allies been as trifling as they reckoned it: had they landed at Vera Cruz to be hailed by the great body of the Mexican people as deliverers, and to march, as at a triumph, to the capital, there to prescribe laws, erect a Government, and from the pinnacle of success proceed to the next act of the preconcerted drama, it is quite possible that intervention in the United States would have followed hard upon the heels of intervention in Mexico.

But happily the task so rashly undertaken proves to be no holiday business. The first steps ventured beyond the walls of Vera Cruz by a Spanish army fresh from victories in Morocco, have been attended by defeat. The Mexicans are found to be of one mind in resisting the invasion. They hold the passes to the interior in numbers so overwhelming as to render it a question attended with serious doubt whether the victorious achievement of Gen. SCOTT can ever be repeated by these European imitators. The matter has already loomed up in proportions so formidable as to require a revision of the original programme and a transfer of the principal part to France as the first military power of the world, whose contingent is to be enlarged so as to respond in some measure to the exigency. There is, in fact, an understanding that the occupation of Mexico is something more than an occupation of Syria. The intervening Governments cannot sit down as armed mediators among a score of contentious tribes bent upon internecine war. They have to do with a united people earnestly struggling for an independence they have already earned once and which they will not easily abandon.

Such a struggle is not to be measured by the standard of our own Mexican campaign. Fifteen years ago Mexico was rent by faction. The popular and clerical parties divided the State, and each was ready to compound with any power which would leave it the possession of office. The capital was thronged with speculators, whose business was to sell out the Government time and again to the best bidder. The commander of the army was an object of distrust and intense aversion to a majority of the people, who indeed believed quite generally that he had been bribed to betray the National cause. Little earnest resistance was, therefore, opposed to the march of either TAYLOR or SCOTT. To resist them, there was no such uprising *en masse*, as we witness to-day. No one dreamed that the national independence was endangered. And how different was the sentiment then from what it is now we may more completely realize when we remember with what earnestness Gen. SCOTT was implored, by the principal statesmen of Mexico, the war being over, to remain with his army for some years, if not permanently in the Republic, as a guarantor of peace, order and sound government.

Unaided with these or any similar conditions, the Allies have undertaken a war with an incensed and implacable enemy four thousand miles distant, and we have no hesitation in expressing our belief that they have undertaken what they can only accomplish, if they accomplish it at all, after a contest which will ruinously tax the resources of the belligerents, last through long years, and weary the patience of discontented populations at home. And yet they are so committed, that an abandonment of the attempt would be practically impossible.

In this view of the Mexican imbroglio, we see escape from the danger to ourselves that would have been involved in a short and successful campaign, and the subjugation of our neighbors. Whatever design they may have entertained of turning their victorious energies upon this country, the Allies must have discarded. The immediate task before them is enough. It promises them no leisure. It threatens to make a formidable addition to budgets, over which their Ministers of Finance already sicken, and which they seek to reduce by the utmost ingenuity in the contrivance of retrenchments. In this forcible intervention both France and England have departed from their traditional policy. They have done so without any popular impulse; and when the burdens created by the mistake come to be imposed, the French and English will be prompt to ask, what business had either Government to embark in an enterprise to which they had no proper vocation, and which involves consequences that another century will be required to knit up. To this reckoning it is hardly probable they will add a still larger bill, arising out of interference in the domestic difficulties of this country.

Our First Battle in Tennessee.

Our gallant sailors under Commodore FOOTE have achieved a handsome victory and gained possession of a most important point in Tennessee. The whole country congratulates them on the spirit and pluck exhibited in the action. Wherever our navy does battle, upon the sea, the lake, or the river, it sustains its glorious prestige, and adds to the record of its ancient renown. Upon the Tennessee, the great Mississippi, and its affluents in the far South, there is now opened up a new field for naval daring and glory; and the first action on that field is an augury of victory which will have a splendid effect upon the spirits of our river blue-jackets in their future exploits. From the meagre telegram and the brief and soldierly official report of Commodore FOOTE, we gather that it was a most brisk and handsome little engagement—the fort having all the advantages which belong to guns on shore over those on ship-board and the gunboats showing the value of their iron encasements and the power of their rifled cannon.

Shortly after noon on Thursday the fight opened. The gunboats were then within range of the fort. Every Jack Tar stood at quarters and every ear was strained to catch the signal gun. The ship which bore the Flag-Officer's pennant was in the lead, and his first shot opened the engagement. Three other boats followed suit, and opened their portholes; the enemy replied, and for half an hour, says the telegraph, the fight raged furiously. Our boats daringly went forward to within three hundred yards of the enemy's works and poured into him right and left. The enemy having done his best soon struck his colors and rushed into-out to superior force. Our five hundred sailors as is always the case with sailors under such stirring circumstances, became wild with joy, and threw their caps and themselves into the air. In the meantime, the rebel infantry, instead of falling back into the last ditch and fighting till the last of them was cut down, with a great deal of prudence, and a good deal of what looks like poltroonery, took to their heels, leaving to their fate the rebel artillerymen in the fort. The whole of the latter were taken prisoners; and with them the General in command and his Staff were captured. When Gen. TILGHMAN surrendered his sword, the chivalric Commodore gallantly replied: "You do right, Sir, in surrendering, but you should have blown my boats out of the water before I should have surrendered to you." Such is the spirit which animates our sailors, and such is the spirit which must animate every man now in the service of his country before this war can be brought to a successful close.

The loss on either side was small, and on ours would have been much less but for the unhappy accident which befell the *Essex*.

The fight is evidently the beginning of our operations in Tennessee. There will probably be another minor engagement with another detached rebel force in a short time, and then the great Mississippi Valley will resound to the tread of the mighty host of loyal soldiers who now stand impatient for the sound of the signal gun.

A BIT OF VERY COLD COMFORT.—The rebels have suddenly discovered that they have shamefully neglected their friend Spain in not sending representatives to her Court. "Spain," says the Richmond *Dispatch*, "is the natural ally of the South. If the South has had a friend from the beginning of her troubles it has been Spain." What inducement Spain has to be the "natural ally" of the South, when fillibusterism is an indigenous product of Southern soil, and when she knows it is the proclaimed purpose of the Slave Empire, if successful, to absorb the Spanish American possessions, it is not easy to see. But let that pass. If Spain shows the rebel Government no more "friendship" than she has lately done in the case of the *Sumter*, they will be welcome to all the comforts they can get from their "natural ally." The *Sumter*, remember, according to the rebel theory, does not figure as a privateer, but as a public armed vessel of the C. S. A.—and consequently entitled to every possible respect. Nevertheless the Spanish Government indignantly dismissed her from Cadiz—justly regarding her in her true character as a *pirate*, after her wanton destruction of peaceable merchantmen. If the South can find any encouragement in this, she will easily succeed in extracting sunbeams from cucumbers.

Van Wyck on Contracts.

In calling attention to the speech delivered yesterday in the House of Representatives by Hon. CHARLES VAN WYCK, and reported at length in other columns of this paper, we are conscious of not recommending a course of cheerful and soul-animating reading. Mr. VAN WYCK lectures on the morbid anatomy of our body politic. At each phrase his knife turns over some revelation of disease and putridity at which the soul grows sick, nay, well-nigh hopeless of the National restoration; and even realizes something like resignation at the possibility of National dissolution. Why should so loathsome a mass of corruption persist in living?

Of the results of the investigation, which Mr. VAN WYCK prompted and has so ably conducted, we have already spoken freely and fully. In his speech, much is added to what we already knew. We are now told that Mr. ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, of the *World* newspaper, having converted $160,000 of Government money to his private uses, has not even yet submitted his vouchers and accounts to the War Department. We now know how thoroughly Mr. GEORGE D. MORGAN understood that it was Government he was plundering when he collected his exorbitant commissions. We know that the errors of judgment on the part of Commodore BREESE, which made it necessary for Secretary WELLES to intrust his brother-in-law with the purchase of vessels, were really the errors of the same broker whom Mr. MORGAN subsequently employed. The pretence that Mr. MORGAN saved to the Government more than he took from it is also exposed. How many agents were hired by the army and Navy Departments to do what military and naval officers were at the time receiving pay for doing, we are not told in exact figures, but they must have been numbered by scores, and their fraudulent gains may be counted by millions. The horses that were bought by thousands, and were evidently worthless when bought, and which after being roundly paid for and liberally fed, were condemned, and then rebought, and shot, or abandoned, pass through the report in dreary cavalcade. Arms sold out by the Ordnance Department for a few shillings and bought back with not a few dollars; provisions falsely packed, or when good, condemned and sold, bought in and resold, indefinitely; power-contracts given out with handsome profit to the agent who influenced the Secretary to sanction the job; railroads which were paid so enormously for carrying troops, as to offer a bonus of thousands of dollars to induce a single regiment to select their route to the seat of war, and who were paid extra for baggage, these and multitudes of such frightful abuses are displayed in this pitiless apocalypse of reckless, desperate greed, villainy and treason, masked as patriotism.

It remains to be seen whether these disclosures have been made in vain. If the parties implicated, whether a Cabinet officer, newspaper proprietor, leading merchant, influential politician, go without prosecution and punishment, we may indeed despair of the republic. We may justly begin to doubt whether institutions thus weak and impotent for self-protection are worth the travail we undergo to save them.

MR. EMERSON ON AMERICAN CIVILIZATION.—Mr. RALPH WALDO EMERSON repeated last evening, at Brooklyn, his Washington lecture on "American Civilization." It has been wittily said of EMERSON that *his* almanac notes the seasons by such indications as "Now is the time to lay in your Fall stock of Vedas;" and one might readily surmise, in Emersonian phrase, that that fine spiritual soul, with an ear hearkening solely to the croonings of Nature's mystic shell, had little heed for the pro and clamor of our war times; but his new lecture—which, by request we do not report—is stated to be a most vivid, practical and inspiring word for the hour. "American civilization." South and North, receives an unsparing anatomy from his trenchant scalpel. The Southern institution is to him the Southern *destitution*. He does not think the present convulsions without their excellent compensations, however. Our spread eagle will hereafter be less of a peacock. He finds the altered tone of England and France, and the sudden courage of Spain, all instructive to us. What, however, though England does sympathize with the South? So much the worse for England. As for the slowness of the Government and its seeming unwillingness to strike blows, he is patient—having no fear that half-way measures will answer. If our rulers are timid, things are bold. Mr. EMERSON'S sentiments as to Slavery have long been known, and in his present lecture he is reported to declare for emancipation; but it is with the wise moderation and practical good sense that characterize his mind.

CONDITIONAL PATRIOTISM.—The following is from a journal that has grown bilious in consequence of having a pet financial notion knocked on the head:

"As this new financial system has been adopted as an Administration measure, the country will justly hold the Administration answerable for all that is involved in it—and, *consequently*, for the successful termination of the war within the Spring months. If the Administration accomplishes this, all may yet be well—if not, the Union is gone forever."

The country will undoubtedly "hold the Administration answerable for all that is involved in it,"—that is, in the late very sensible financial measure of Congress. But what is the logical process by which the "successful termination of the war within the Spring months" is involved as a necessary "consequence?" We, also, most sincerely trust that the Spring months will witness the "successful termination" of the war. But if it is not carried through on this particular financial measure, then we shall have some other measure, or more of the same; and if not ended in the Spring months, then let it be in the Autumn months, or the Winter months, or the *next* Spring months. "If not, the Union is gone forever." That is, if a certain pet notion of finance be not adopted, the bottom drops out of the universe. Exalted patriotism! The rebels ask no better than to see this spirit of *conditionalizing* become general at the North.

STAR CHAMBER INQUESTS.—If our readers are left unacquainted this morning with the developments in the Mathews case made at the *ante-mortem* inquest yesterday, they have to thank the Coroner, Dr. RANNEY. That person discovers that the revelations in criminal cases at Coroners' inquests are prejudicial, and hence establishes the precedent that they shall not be allowed to appear in the public Press. Such tender solicitude for the ends of justice is highly commendable—but its beauty is somewhat damaged by the fact that while representatives of public journals are to be ruled out with the intent that the proceedings shall be shrouded in secrecy, scores of miscellaneous persons are, as they were yesterday, to be admitted to a full cognizance of the whole matter. Whether their freely circulated gossip, with the accompanying glosses and exaggerations, are calculated to be less prejudicial than an authentic published report, is a consideration that one would suppose the Coroner had well weighed before establishing this strange, unprecedented principle. It is foolish, and Dr. RANNEY will find it is impracticable.

THE DEMAND NOTES—A FINANCIAL CHASM BRIDGED.—The Secretary of the Treasury, indisposed to let the community suffer the slightest inconvenience from the financial measure now passing through Congress, has authorized Mr. CISCO to submit to the Banks a proposition, to the effect that the Sub-Treasury take of them their surplus demand notes upon ten days' notice, giving for them a certificate of deposit, bearing five per cent. interest. The proposition has, we learn, proved acceptable to all of the Banks with whom the Assistant Treasurer has communicated; and will no doubt be generally adopted. As meeting, to some extent, an objection raised as to the ability of the Treasury to issue the new emission of notes as rapidly as demanded, the fact is of importance; and is even more important as indicating the restoration of more harmonious relations between our great moneyed institutions and the Government.

THE MISSION OF THE MORTAR FLEET.—Yesterday witnessed the departure of more vessels of the "Mortar Fleet" from our port. Day by day they quietly slip their anchors and depart for their mysterious rendezvous, no body knows where. Their mission is equally shrouded in mystery. But the most likely suggestion is that the *mortar* fleet is to go to Charleston harbor, where it will be the indispensable complement of the *stone* blockade.

OUR MINISTER FROM HAYTI.—It is announced that if Hayti is recognized by the United States—as we hope it will be—President GEFFRARD will send a *white* Minister to represent the Tropic Republic at Washington. Can no colored man of any standing be found willing to lose his social standing by descending to the level of Washington society?

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel Troops Sent from Norfolk to Mobile—Drafting to Commence on the First of March—Beauregard at Nashville—Reported Fighting in the Rear of Fort Pulaski—A Riot at Richmond.

We have received, by way of Fortress Monroe, a variety of interesting and important intelligence from the rebel States.

The rebel troops at Norfolk are being rapidly sent South, as far as Mobile.

Drafting will commence in the rebel States on the 1st of March.

Gen. BEAUREGARD is at Nashville.

Bishop AMES and Hon. HAMILTON FISH will not be received by the rebel Government.

An order was issued from the War Department at Richmond, on the 4th inst., ordering all military commanders to impress all the saltpetre found in their districts, except such as is in the hands of original manufacturers, and Government agents and contractors, paying therefor forty cents per pound and no more. The order is issued in consequence of the monopoly of speculators and the exorbitant rates charged the Government for the article.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that the Missouri difficulty has been satisfactorily arranged, and adds, that Gen. PRICE will, doubtless, be commissioned a Major-General, and the Missouri troops received into the Confederate service as twelve months' volunteers.

The Virginia Legislature went into secret session on the 4th inst., for the purpose of considering an important communication from the Governor, in regard to which, it is understood, the State and Confederate authorities are entirely agreed. Its purport will not transpire at present.

The Richmond *Dispatch* also says, in an editorial, that: "Spain is the natural ally of the South. If the South has had a friend, from the beginning of her troubles, it has been Spain. We think it due to her generous and chivalrous people to have sent representatives to the Spanish Court, and thereby laid broad and deep the foundations of permanent and close amity with that nation. It is not too late now to rectify the omission, which was not dictated by any want of courtesy."

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* has received a dispatch stating that a riot occurred at Richmond on Tuesday night; that it was supposed martial law would be proclaimed, and that during the disturbance cheers for the Union were given.

AUGUSTA, Wednesday, Feb. 5.

A letter from Savannah says that heavy firing was heard in the direction of New River, on the South Carolina side on Monday morning, lasting four hours.

Confederate officers at Savannah say that one of the batteries on New River had been attacked by Federal gunboats, and that one of the gunboats, at least, was destroyed.

The Charleston *Mercury* says that there has been some firing at Red Bluff, and that the enemy have destroyed several houses in the neighborhood.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 6.

It has been raining hard here all day long.

A flag of truce went to Craney Island to-day. A large number of negroes and children returned with it to go North, and also Lieut. PRESTON, of the New-York Seventy-first Regiment, who is to be exchanged, and J. H. H. SMITH, of the Fourth Michigan Regiment, a prisoner of war, who is released on parole.

The flag of truce brought back no news.

LATER.—There is no further news about the Burnside fleet or about the *Merrimac*.

The steamer *Rhode Island* arrived from New-York this afternoon.

Brig.-Gen. SCHOEPF, of Massachusetts, arrived this morning.

The Constitution sailed again for Ship Island.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION

The Vessels and Troops Still at Hatteras Inlet.

All the Large Armed Vessels and Transports Over the Swash.

FIVE REGIMENTS LANDED

A Move to the Mainland to be Made Soon.

A Perilous Voyage from Fortress Monroe to Hatteras.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HATTERAS INLET, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1862.

Having visited Fortress Monroe for the purpose of insuring the transmission of my letters from the Burnside Expedition, I started to return yesterday afternoon, on board of the steam-tug *John P. Levy*, one of six vessels which had been chartered for service at this point. The little tugs sailed in company, two of them starting an hour ahead of the other four. The *Levy* had been sent up to meet a flag of truce from Norfolk, and brought down four ladies, and the Admiral of the French war fleet. He was received with a salute from three of our vessels, and from the French vessels of war lying at anchor in the roads. This errand of the *Levy* detained the others until 4 o'clock, P. M., when we started out.

The evening was calm, and a beautiful sunset betokened another pleasant day on the morrow. It was dark when we passed Cape Henry, and the little fleet of miniature steamers kept company through the night, each making good weather, and the *Champion*, the smallest of the four, showing herself fully the equal of her larger sisters. Towards noon of to-day the wind began to freshen from the southwest, and by the time we made Hatteras lighthouse, an increasing head sea warned us that the attempt to pass the shoals would be very difficult, if not dangerous.

One of the two tugs which had started in advance of the others now made her appearance at the eastward, steering toward us. Her Captain had become alarmed at the heavy sea prevailing, and judiciously put back. Our Captain signaled him to follow us, but he would not change his course, and was soon lost to view. In less than half an hour from that time, each of our Captains, and your reporter, wished most fervently that we had done the same. We passed the lighthouse, and were now fairly among the shoals, where it was more dangerous to attempt to retrace our steps than to go ahead. We were in the very midst of heavy breakers, which lifted their angry crests on every side of our little steamers, and broke in torrents upon our deck. It was dangerous to increase our speed—it was fatal to stop our headway. We should have fallen into the trough of the sea, and have soon foundered. The vessels plunged and reeled among the foaming breakers, as if each dive would be their last. Their combing crests fell with thunder shocks upon our deck, sweeping every movable article from forward, along the gangway, aft, and filling the decks full of water. All doors had to be closed to keep the sea from filling the hold and putting out the fires. The bulwarks were stove out with an axe to permit the water to run off deck.

In this alarming crisis the *Champion* paused a moment to sound, when we came near a collision with her, which would certainly have been fatal to both. To add to our difficulties the vessel was found to be leaking fast, which was increasing by the volumes which poured through every crevice. The pumps, which was kept constantly going, could not keep her free, and we resorted to bailing. Our colors were now set Union down, and the *Alert*, which slacked her speed to speak us, was informed that we were in a sinking condition, and was requested to keep near, which she endeavored to do. Each sea now threatened to swallow us up, and it is no confession of weakness, I trust, to say that all expectation that we should survive to reach the inlet—less than two miles distant—was abandoned.

With our decks level with the water, and the vessel almost beyond control, we finally came up to the buoy which marks the entrance to the inlet. Here it became necessary to stop our engine to permit the *Alert* to go in ahead. Unfortunately the crank stopped upon the centre, and during the ten minutes which were occupied in efforts to start it, our water-logged vessel drifted within fifty yards of the breakers. I jumped upon the house, and with my knife cut the lashings of the small boat which lay bottom up over the engine-room, with the vain hope that our eight persons *might* save themselves in it. To our great joy the engine once more began to move, and after having two or three breakers board us over the stern and striking three times, we staggered into the harbor. Just as the steamer was going down. Capt. WILSON, who never gave up the ship, ran her upon the beach. It was a most wonderful deliverance from death, and will teach your reporter hereafter to travel during the Winter in larger vessels to and from Hatteras. It is but justice to say, in behalf of these little steamers, that had they not been excellent sea-boats, as well as very strongly built, they must all have been lost.

Thoroughly soaked through by a three hours' immersion in salt water, I found a most friendly reception on board the ship *Arracan*, where the officers of the Eighty-ninth New-York did everything in their power to make me comfortable. Major EVERTS gave up his berth to me, and slept in the room with Rev. N. E. PEARSON, the Chaplain. A hospitality so timely and so grateful requires that I should express to them my warmest acknowledgments.

STATUS OF THE EXPEDITION.

The Steamer *Suwannee* will leave for Fort Monroe in the morning, with dispatches and the mails. No movement has yet been made by Gen. BURNSIDE; the same causes which I detailed in my former letter, having operated to retard operations. Real progress, however, has been made. During my absence of five days, a number of vessels have been transported over the swash, among them the *S. R. Spaulding*, now the flag-ship of Gen. BURNSIDE; she paid the usual penance of two days grounding and pounding on the way. The *Northerner*, *Eastern Queen*, and *New-Brunswick* have also been added to the large transport steamers now in Pamlico Sound. The gunboat *Sentinel*—the last of that fleet, has also passed into the deep waters of Pamlico. Thus all the effective vessels of the expedition have been placed where they can be used, and only a few transport schooners remain. The prodigious labor which has been required to accomplish this result it would be difficult to exaggerate, in the face of such obstacles as have constantly presented themselves in the path of the commanding General. Time only can vindicate the wisdom of having sent this fleet and immense army to such a place.

The ship *Voltigeur*, containing the right wing of the Connecticut Eleventh, is still high and dry. The troops walk in and out of her on a plank, and mouse themselves by digging clams, and clambakes are in vogue. The left wing of the same regiment were landed on the 29th, (yesterday,) and have gone to Camp Winfield, where they are to be joined by the right wing to-morrow.

The New-York Eighty-ninth, (Dickerson Guard,) now in comfortable quarters on board of the ship *Arracan*, Capt. KELLY, will disembark in a day or two, and will occupy an encampment for a few weeks in the same neighborhood. It is only a temporary arrangement. Three companies are already landed. The general health of this regiment is very good. The prospect of early deliverance from their confinement on shipboard atones for their deprivations and sufferings during nearly a month since they embarked at Annapolis. The *Arracan* is, perhaps, the finest ship in the whole fleet. She rode out a continuous gale of two weeks off the bar, during which they communicated but once with the shore. Sea-sickness and, in some few cases, the effects of measles, were the only illness suffered on board. Every one of the officers are now reported in good health.

All absentees of the regiment (Eighty-ninth New-York) have been ordered to report to Lieut. ROSA, at Elmira. They are to join their regiment at Hatteras immediately.

ROSTER OF THE EIGHTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. VOL., ON BOARD SHIP ARRACAN.

Field and Staff—Colonel, H. S. FAIRCHILD; Lieutenant-Colonel, J. C. Robee; Major, D. T. Everts; Surgeon, T. H. Sayre; Assistant-Surgeon, Wm. A. Smith; Chaplain, Rev. N. E. Pierson; Adjutant, John E. Shepherd; Quartermaster, C. H. Webster; Sergeant Major, Gert Van Ingen; Quartermaster's Sergeant, Edward M. Cafferty; Commissary Sergeant, L. E. Hotchkiss; Hospital Steward, James Allen.

Co. A—Captain, N. Corgell; First Lieutenant, Henry Pratt; Second Lieutenant, Wm. A. Cahill.

Co. B—Captain, James Hazley; First Lieutenant, N. A. Newton; Second Lieutenant, C. J. Reed.

Co. C—Captain, C. W. Burt; First Lieutenant, A. M. Bingham; Second Lieutenant, ——.

Co. D—Captain, Joseph Morrison; First Lieutenant, Q. Remington; Second Lieutenant, ——.

Co. E—Captain, Wm. B. Guernsey; First Lieutenant, George Ballou; Second Lieutenant, Henry C. Roome.

Co. F—Captain, Robert Brown; First Lieutenant, M. Puffer; Second Lieutenant, W. A. Benedict.

Co. G—Captain, S. L. Judd; First Lieutenant, Edward M. Bloomer; Second Lieutenant, Frederick Davenport.

Co. H—Captain, L. B. Van Name; First Lieutenant, W. M. Lewis; Second Lieutenant, Alanson Morris.

Co. I—Captain, T. L. England; First Lieutenant, Robert Cormack; Second Lieutenant, Julius Ronk.

Co. K—Captain, Frank Burt; First Lieutenant, O. P. Harding; Second Lieutenant, F. W. Tremain.

The other regiments to be temporarily quartered here will make five in number, including the Hawkins Zouaves. The Massachusetts Twenty-fourth which were landed some eight days ago, have reembarked on the *Admiral*.

By the aid of the water vessels and the condensers, rapid progress is making in furnishing each of the fifty odd vessels destined to take an active part in the expedition with that indispensable article.

A movement is likely to be made very soon. In what direction the public will care little to know, so that something effective is done. The near prospect of activity increases the ardor of the troops.

The worst cases of sickness in the hospital ship are to go immediately to Fortress Monroe on the steamer *Suwannee*, which sails to-morrow. Those who are in a fair way to recover soon will remain in the care of their respective regiments.

The D'Epineuil Zouaves, who came down here on board the ship *John Trucks*, were ordered to return. They were off the bar on Sunday, and were observed steering off shore. They had not arrived at Fort Monroe on the 29th, and may have been ordered elsewhere.

RUMORS OF SURRENDER.

We have here our full quota of strange rumors. One of the latest is that a flag of truce came over from the main a day or two since, and brought a proposition from the people of Elizabeth City to surrender as soon as the Union troops made their appearance.

A SPY AFLOAT.

On Sunday morning a small schooner, evidently a stranger, appeared off the Inlet, apparently heading in. She backed and filled for a sufficient time to take a good survey of the fleet, count the vessels, and ascertain their situation; then squared away and ran to the southward, and was seen to go into Ocracoke Inlet. It is said that Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH intends to have a gunboat stationed off the Inlet to inquire into the character of all comers hereafter, and to take charge of suspicious crafts.

FRIDAY, Jan. 31.

The steamer *New-York* is, this morning, on the swash, headed for the other side. She will probably go over to-day. The weather, this morning, is from fair to middling for Hatteras. A sky overcast, strong breeze from the northeast,—not a gale,—and some rain; prospect of seeing the sun during the day.

THE SIGNAL CORPS SAVE.

The schooner *Col. Satterly* had Lieut. BARNARD, Massachusetts Twenty-third, and the Signal Corps on board, and not the *Marcia Page*, as reported. The *Satterly* arrived on Tuesday afternoon. They have been at sea since the 12th of January, and have had a hard time, but arrived in good health. Col. KURTZ, and other officers of the Twenty-third Massachusetts, gave Lieut. BARNARD a warm reception.

I learned through a fugitive at Fortress Monroe, who had escaped from Sewell's Point on Wednesday morning, that some 1,200 men had been sent down from Norfolk to reinforce Roanoke Island. Heavy guns had also gone down.

REMAINS OF DECEASED OFFICERS SENT HOME.

The bodies of Col. J. W. ALLEN and of Surgeon E. S. WELLER, of the New-Jersey Ninth, have been placed on board of the *Suwannee*, which sails to-day, to be delivered to their friends. They go in charge of an officer and a detail of men. E. S.

REPORTS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 6 } *via* BALTIMORE, Feb. 7. }

The United States steamer *Suwannee*, of the Burnside Expedition, arrived here this forenoon.

The *Suwannee* left Cape Hatteras yesterday morning, having come out of the Inlet the day before.

The fleet was inside Hatteras Inlet, and nothing had been done.

Most, if not all the vessels had gone over the bar and about six thousand troops had been landed.

The *Suwanee* was considerably damaged by the storm, part of her bulwarks and wheelhouses having been stove in, and her upper works injured.

She brings a large mail, and thirty-four sick men from the Expedition. Five men died on the passage here.

After landing the mails and passengers the *Suwanee* will go to Philadelphia to repair.

The gunboat *E. H. Herbert* was lost in addition to those before mentioned.

A forward movement was shortly expected.

There was a rumor circulated that the rebels had offered through a flag of truce to give up Roanoke Island, on condition that Elizabeth City should not be attacked.

The *Louisiana* has been got off without serious injury.

The steamer *Alliance* arrived here this forenoon from Annapolis, with Quartermaster's and other stores for the Burnside Expedition.

Most of the rifles and a considerable quantity of ammunition from the wrecked steamer *City of New-York*, one of the Burnside Expedition, have been recovered uninjured.

A gentleman from Norfolk says that the rebels are under the impression that the Burnside Expedition has been completely wrecked.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

PAMLICO SOUND, (NEAR HATTERAS,) Sunday, Feb. 2.

Since my last, nothing of special importance has occurred, the time having been consumed in passing Gen. BURNSIDE'S ships into the Sound, where those immediately wanted, (to the number of fifty,) now ride at anchor. The others can be taken over the bulkhead as they are wanted. This has been accomplished with incredible effort, and in the face of the greatest discouragements.

We have information, deemed trustworthy, that Gov. WISE is in command of 5,000 troops, daily reinforced at Nag's Head, on the outer beach, and 200 on Roanoke Island, separated by Roanoke Sound. A vigorous defence of their position is expected.

Gen. BURNSIDE'S force, which will be large, will be landed under his own and Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH'S guns, on the lower end and east side of the Island. The former will engage the batteries on Croatan Sound, at short range, and the latter will push his forces to that part of the Island where the enemy will be found. A gunboat will be sent on the outside to shell Nag's Head.

Four deserters, in a schooner, came down the Sound last night from Middletown, where there are 800 troops, among whom there is much disaffection. They confirm previous reports concerning the panic prevailing on the mainland.

The weather is favorable. The force in both the navy and army are in the best of spirits and condition, and though there is every probability of a hard fight, the expedition will move off with every prospect of success.

MONDAY, Feb. 3.—The movement which was to have been made to-day has been postponed, and will be made to-morrow or next day.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN SCHOOLS.—The exhibition of Dr. RUDOLPH DULON'S German-American Institute was continued yesterday afternoon, at Pythagoras Hall, a large concourse of parents and friends being present throughout the exercises, which were of the second series of elementary classes. The performance of the pupils was highly creditable and satisfactory. On Sunday morning next, at 10 o'clock, the most important and interesting examination will be held at the same place, and Dr. DULON will lecture.

An Interesting Exhibition.

Many years since, Dr. COLTON gave a series of well-managed and amusing exhibitions of the nitrous oxide, or "laughing gas" in the old Broadway Tabernacle, which attracted large numbers of ladies and gentlemen. Subsequently he repeated the same in Hartford, Conn., where Dr. HORACE WELLS, by injuring himself while under the influence of the gas, was led to the discovery of *anæsthesia*, or the agent by which a sense of pain is destroyed in surgical operations. The evidence is very conclusive, that the honor of this great discovery is due to Dr. WELLS. By the advertisement in another column, it will be seen that Dr. COLTON will give an exhibition of the "Laughing Gas" at the Cooper Institute on Monday evening. Twelve gentlemen have volunteered to inhale the gas. To add to the attractions, the full National Band of the Seventh Regiment have been engaged to perform for thirty or forty minutes, to commence the evening's entertainment—for which Dr. COLTON pays the band at the rate of *two dollars per minute!* The entertainment will be well worth attending.

The New Custom-house Building.

The negotiation between the Government and the Merchants' Exchange Company has been brought to a successful issue. The premises, as heretofore described, are hired for a Custom-house at $65,000 per annum, on a lease for three years, with the privilege of two renewals of three years each at the same rate, and of purchase at any time during either term for $1,000,000, which is one-half of its original cost, and $50,000 less than it cost the present Company. The Government resumes the present leases to the American Bank Note Company, and other tenants, some of which leases will continue for some time. The Collector of the Port will take possession on the 1st of May, when the Treasury will be removed to the present Custom-house.

District-Attorney Smith on the Pardon of Gordon—Injustice to a Client of John McKeon, Esq.

The following, which relates to a letter of E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., published in the TIMES of Thursday, has been handed to us for publication:

DEAR SIR: During several years of service as Public Prosecutor of the State of New-York, and of the United States, for this District, I have no recollection of ever interfering with applications for pardon or commutation of punishment in cases involving severe punishment, much less the life of a convict, except when requested by the Executive to whom, by the Constitution of the State or of the United States, the power of pardoning was intrusted. I considered my duty closed when the trial before the judicial department of the Government was concluded. The duty of the District Attorney in executing the severe exaction of the law having been discharged, it was not, in my opinion, proper for him to intrude his judgment upon the officer who had the exclusive authority to temper justice with mercy, unless the opinion of the District Attorney was required by such authority.

It appears your course of proceeding differs from mine. In your *unofficial* letter (which is stated in the TIMES of this morning to have been addressed to a prominent *official* at the National capital) you have given your opinion in the exigency of the execution of GORDON, convicted of having been engaged in the Slave-trade, that he appears not to have been in answer to any request of the Executive of the United States, but the unsolicited expression of your earnest desire, unofficially given, that GORDON should be hung in obedience not only to the sentence of the law, but also the requirements of public opinion. Against this declaration, as an individual, I have no right to complain. I am not counsel for GORDON, but I am for HAINES, who is under indictment for being engaged in the Slave-trade, and of which charge he declares his innocence. I have a right to complain that you have unnecessarily dragged his name into your letter in the paragraph in which, after speaking of the absolute necessity of executing GORDON, you state: "But, secondly, how can we execute in other cases if we do not in this? I believe I shall procure the conviction of HAINES, mate of the slaver *Nightingale*, whose brutality and cruelty are dreadful to contemplate."

This unfortunate man, HAINES, is to be tried for his life. Is it just, is it fair that you should prejudice his case in the opinion of the community, from which the jurors to try him must be selected? What *evidence* has been presented in Court in his case as yet, on which you have reason to believe that his "brutality and cruelty are dreadful to contemplate?" This man's life is as much in your hands as mine, and you, as public prosecutor, have no right to poison the public mind against him.

Let me say to you that, so far as I can ascertain, he is neither brutal or cruel; but, on the contrary, a man of generous impulses. A single incident in his life is a sufficient illustration. Ask your own witnesses in the House of Detention whether, or not, HAINES did not on the voyage of the *Nightingale* from New-York to Liverpool, whilst acting as first mate of the shipping-commissioner's ship, and at the hazard of his own, save the life of a seaman, who, unfortunately fell overboard. Was this selfish? Was it brutal or cruel? To you I leave the answer.

What reason have you (unless from information, as to the formation of the jury who may be impanneled to try HAINES for declaring in advance that a man, who has never been charged with a crime for which HAINES is indicted, will be convicted? The jury who will hear the evidence on both sides must determine this question, not the District-Attorney.

I write not in any other feeling but that of deep regret. I have no censure to cast upon you. The uniform courtesy which I have received at your hands would disarm me. I have no assault to make. But you must not blame me for protesting against publications which are not only, in my judgment, not called for by official position, but are, in their effects, well calculated to endanger the life of my client. You cannot blame me for interposing my shield and protecting my client from such assaults. With great respect, I remain your obedient servant,

JOHN McKEON.

E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Esq., United States District-Attorney.

Hoarseness and Sore Throat.

This unpleasant and painful result of "Catching Cold," or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, may at any time be removed by allowing one or two of "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," or Cough Lozenges, to dissolve slowly in the mouth. Singers and public speakers will find them of peculiar advantage.

"We have found them of great service in allaying bronchial irritation, and in subduing hoarseness produced by colds."—Rev. DANIEL WISE, late editor of *Zion's Herald*.

To be Satisfied with the Purchase of a Sewing-Machine,

those who contemplate buying should understand the merits of the leading stitches—the Grover & Baker stitch, and the Shuttle or Lock stitch—both of which can be examined at No. 495 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

MARRIED.

NEVERS—WHITING.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 6, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, Mr. GEORGE G. NEVERS to Miss ANNIE E., eldest daughter of W. L. Whiting, Esq.

PAGE—YEOMANS.—In Walworth, Wayne County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 4, at the residence of Hon. T. G. Yeomans, by Rev. Horace Eaton, of Palmyra, Rev. WILLIAM LAMBACE, of Phelps, and Miss MARY YEOMANS, of Walworth.

CUNNINGHAM—McGUIRK.—In Schenectady, on Thursday, Feb. 6, by Rev. Dr. Payne, WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM to CORNELIA C. GUIRK.

DIED.

PERRY.—In this City, FANNIE BELLE, youngest daughter of Henry W. and Helen M. Derby, aged 8 years, 1 month and 8 days.

Funeral services will take place at the residence, No. 125 East 13th-st., this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

PRICE.—In this City, on Friday morning, Feb. 7, of disease of the heart, WILLIAM H. PRICE, in the 60th year of his age.

His friends, those of his brother, Joseph M., and of the family generally, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 62 Monroe-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

MERRITT.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 6, Mrs. MARY MERRITT, aged 56 years, 2 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, John O. More, No. 121 West 15th-st., on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

JEREMIAH.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 6, JAMES S. JEREMIAH, youngest son of Thomas Jeremiah, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at 3½ o'clock on Saturday, from his father's residence, No. 175 West 14th-st.

LANG.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 5, SARAH, wife of Robert M. Lang, in the 47th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 100 East 28th st.

LEVERIDGE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 5, ANN MARIA COIT, eldest daughter of J. W. C. Leveridge, in the 14th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 11 Rutgers-place, on Saturday afternoon, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

BARNBY.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Feb. 6, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. MARY, widow of the late George Barnby, of this City, in the 67th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, Isaac M. Barnby, and daughters, Mrs. J. T. Goodliff and Mrs. Samuel Appleton, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Amity-st. Baptist Church, corner of Wooster-st., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

HASKIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 6, HARRIET COLLINS, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin F. Haskin, aged 70 years and 22 days.

Services this day, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., at her late residence, No. 95 Stanton-st. Her remains will be taken to the residence of her nephew, Hon. John B. Haskin, Fordham, Westchester County, at which the funeral will take place on Sunday, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

MONSON.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 7, DAVID DAGGETT MONSON, son of Alfred S. Monson, M. D., of New-Haven, Conn., aged 25 years.

His remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

BROOKS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 5, GEORGE K. BROOKS, aged 39 years.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father, George Brooks, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church, this day, (Saturday,) at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

THORNE.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 7, LOUISA CAROLINE THORNE.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her brothers, Richard J. Thorne and Edward A. Bideu, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 134 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, 10th inst., at 12 M., without further invitation.

HOFFMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Feb. 6, CHARLES, infant son of Henry R. Hoffman.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 361 State-st., on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

WILDE.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Feb. 5, SAMUEL WILDE, of the firm of Samuel Wilde & Sons, of this City, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Saturday, Feb. 8, at 2 o'clock, at the Congregational Church, corner of South 3d and 11th sts., Williamsburgh.

WYEKOFF.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, Feb. 5, ROBERT, eldest son of John A. and Ellen Wyekoff, aged 15 years, 11 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 9th inst., from the residence of his parents, No. 90 7th-st., corner of South 2d-st., Williamsburgh, without further notice.

COWAN.—In Williamsburgh, on Saturday, Feb. 7, Mrs. HANNAH COWAN, aged 69 years.

Her friends and acquaintances, and the members of the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 8 7th-st., near South 6th-st., Williamsburgh, on Monday, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

VAN SCHAICK.—In Greenpoint, on Friday, Feb. 7, at 9 o'clock A. M., after a long and painful illness, of consumption, PETER L. VAN SCHAICK, only son of Abraham and Martha Van Schaick, aged 36 years, 7 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brother-in-law, Henry A. McLeod, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Java-st., Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D.

Green grow the grass above thee,
Friend of our better days;
None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise.
Tears fell when thou wert dying,
From eyes unused to weep;
And long where thou art lying,
Shall tears the cold earth steep.

CARY.—In Tompkinsville, Staten Island, on Friday, Feb 7, RICHARD HENRY CARY, in the 38th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Tompkinsville, (Rev. Mr. Hitchcock's,) on Sunday, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SCHMEISSER.—In Port Richmond, S. I., on Friday, Feb. 7, Mrs. EMMA SCHMEISSER, wife of Wilhelm Schmeisser, aged 32 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, at Port Richmond, on Monday morning, 10th inst., in time to accompany her remains to Greenwood Cemetery, by steamboat leaving Port Richmond at 9:40 A. M., and reaching Pier No. 18, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 10:40 A. M.

NORTH.—In Spuyten Duyvil, on Friday, Feb. 7, Mrs. JULIA A. NORTH, widow of Dr. M. L. North, late of Saratoga Springs.

BELKNAP.—In Waterford, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 6, HELEN J., wife of Dayton C. Belknap, and youngest daughter of the late Capt. Daniel Kinney, of New-London.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father-in-law, E. S. Belknap, No. 190 East Broadway, on Sunday afternoon, 9th inst., at 2½ o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 63.—Feb. 7, 1862.
13, 23, 52, 45, 9, 32, 33, 74, 61, 3, 46, 21, 57.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 64.—Feb. 7, 1862.
21, 6, 5, 64, 53, 77, 72, 25, 27, 12, 16, 63; 7.

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200,000 feet box boards, with the other qualities in.
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Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Jura	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 30
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 5
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 6
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 8
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 13
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb 26
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12

FROM AMERICA.

City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 8
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 15
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
America	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of Washington* will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
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Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED IMMEDIATELY of MARY KEOGH, (maiden name,) who was living in the City of New-York, June, 1854, unmarried, at the time. Also, of her sister, BRIDGET RYAN, living at that time in Brooklyn, wife of Mr. Patrick Ryan, boot and shoemaker. Notice of the whereabouts of either will be gratefully received by their brother, JAMES KEOGH, Second Lieutenant Bullies' Battery, Light Artillery, Missouri Volunteers, Paducah, Ky.

JAKE.—READ MAJOR JACK DOWNING'S Letters from Washington in THE WEEKLY CAUCASIAN.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DENTAL PARTNER WANTED.—A DENtist doing a good business for the present times, in this City, wishes a partner, with an equal amount of business, to take charge of the operating department; or a first-class dentist from the country, wishing to locate in the City, may purchase an interest if desirable. Address DENTIST, Station D, New-York.

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PROFESSIONAL.

NATHANIEL WILSON, (LATE CLERK OF Land and Judiciary Appeals, in the Department of the Interior,) practices before the Courts and Executive Departments, Washington, D. C. Office No. 8 Louisiana-av. Refers to Hon. J. T. Hoffman, Recorder, New-York City; Hon. C. B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior.

LAW PAPERS SERVED FOR 50 CENTS.—No charges made without the party is served. Law copying, two cents a folio. Address L. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

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BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
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WANTED TO LEASE—A FLOUR-MILL WITH two or three run of stones, and some land attached; must be in good condition and rent low. Address, with full particulars, G. A. W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, CORner of 9th-st. and Avenue B.—Rev. S. H. PLATT, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. PLATT. Subject: *The Way in which I Should Walk.*—Psalm cxliii. 8. And at 7 P. M., by Rev. E. E. GRISWOLD. Sacramental services at 3 P. M. Prayer meetings every evening next week. Seats free. All are welcome.

"DO SOULS DEPART AT DEATH TO their final Heaven or Hell, or is there an 'intermediate state,' where they remain from Death to the Resurrection?" Prof. MATTISON will lecture upon this question in St. John's Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Prof. M. will also preach in the MORNING, at 10½ A. M. A cordial welcome to all strangers

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d av. and Irving-place, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged, and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

AT THE STATE-ST. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn—the pastor, Rev. NEWTON HESTON, late of Philadelphia, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*Revivals, the Hope of the Church and the World.* The evening service will be followed by a meeting for inquirers. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Lecture and prayer meeting every Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

"THE MILLENIUM, ITS NATURE AND Probable Commencement about 1860, after the Great Tribulation and Return of Christ," will be the subject of a lecture, by Rev. M. BAXTER, Episcopal Minister, in the Moravian Church, Mott and Houston sts., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., and at Phillips' Hall, 45th-st., and Broadway, MONDAY, at 7½ P. M.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.—REV. MR. GANSS will deliver the third of the series of Sabbath Sermons on SUNDAY EVENING, the 9th inst., in Rev. Dr. Adams' Church, on Madison-square. Subject—*The Duties of the Sabbath.* By order of the Sabbath Committee. NORMAN WHITE, Chairman.
R. S. COOK, Secretary.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH.—7TH-AV., near 12th-st. Rev. JOHN Q. ADAMS, the Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Baptism at the close of the afternoon sermon. At 7½ P. M. CHARLES BURDETT, Esq., the well known author of "Three Per Cent. a Month," and many other works, will preach a sermon embracing an account of his conversion and sanctification.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY REV. C. MEIL in New-York, on SUNDAYS, at 3½ o'clock, in the Sabbath school room of All Souls' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., (entrance on the street,) and in Brooklyn, on TUESDAYS, at 7½ P. M., in the Sabbath school room of the New Chapel, corner of Clinton and Congress sts. Subject: *The Aspect of Religious Ideas in France*

NOTICE.—ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, FLATBUSH, having been closed for improvements, will be reopened by the Rector on SUNDAY, Feb. 9, with special services, appropriate to the quarter century anniversary of the parish, commencing at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
B. S. HUNTINGTON, Rector.

FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—No 155 Worth-st., religious services every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in the chapel. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. The house is always open to visitors. Average number of inmates, 150. Attendance in school, 3 0 daily.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE *Examiner*, will preach at the Botanic Hall, No. 6 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, looking for the soon coming of Christ to reign on earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible truth are cordially invited to attend.

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER MADison and Converneur-sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH; morning service at 10½ o'clock. The Rev. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING; service at 7½ o'clock; all are cordially invited to attend.

THE CONVERTED JEW.—REV. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor of the Greene-st. M. E. Church, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching every evening next week, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others invited.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH—7TH-AV., NEAR 11th-st., Rev. ALFRED COOKMAN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, 9th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at P. M. The evening sermon will be before the Christian Brotherhood of the Church in improvement of the death of N. W. Bangs, Jr., one of their late number.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY School of the South Baptist Church, West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will take place on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 9, at 7½ o'clock. Singing by the children. Addresses by the Pastor and by Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent of the Howard Mission.

APPEALS TO THE YOUNG.—REV. E. H. BROOKS will give the next discourse of this series at the 35th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject: *Luck and Work; or, the Conditions of Success.* Sermon in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

"THE COTTON CITY OF THE POTOMAC AND ITS CITIZENS."—Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT will preach upon this subject on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on Fulton av., near Hoyt-st. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE WORLD'S FINAL CRISIS.—THE Messenger of the Kingdom of Glory will proclaim the word of prophecy relating to the present and approaching mighty events in the world's closing scenes, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Christians invited.

THE LAST TIMES.—A SERIES OF READings on this momentous subject will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, in the Lecture-room, by the Pastor of the Moravian Church, at the corner of Houston and Mott sts., commencing on WEDNESDAY of next week, the 12th inst. Seats free

HARLEM METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. JOHN PARKER, from Newburgh, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath-School, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All are invited.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, will give his fourth practical lecture to the young, on SUNDAY EVENING. The lecture is especially intended for young ladies, on the *Domestic Duties of Life.* Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

NOTICE.—BLEECKER HALL, CORNER OF MORTON-ST.—Divine services every Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Pastor. Subject next Sabbath evening, (D. V.) *The Adaptedness of the Future State to the Physical Constitution of Man.*

REV. ALEXANDER B. VINTON, D. D., will preach in the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, 9th inst., before the Missionary Association of that parish. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-STREET, CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Rev. Dr. GRISCOM, of Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

BE SOMEBODY—OR LESSONS IN LIFE, BY Rev. C. C. Goss, of the Christian Alliance, at Barnum's Museum, on SUNDAY EVENING. Strangers and young men specially invited. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Seats free.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN WILL DELIVER a lecture on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, at 8 o'clock, in the Lane-st. United Presbyterian Church. Subject—*Sin, Pardon, the Presence of the Soul Blest.* Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach ON SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Prayer Meeting before evening service, commencing at 6 o'clock.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Rivington and Delancey sts. Annual Missionary collection on SUNDAY. Preaching by Rev. G. R. CROOKS, D. D., at 10½ A. M. Sacramental service at 3 P. M. Preaching by Rev. J. PORTER, D. D., at 7 P. M.

REV. S. F. FARMER, OF WILLIAMS BURGH, will preach in the 25th st. Presbyterian Church, between 4th and 5th avs., on SUNDAY, Feb. 9, at 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. EDWARD THOMSON, D. D., Editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, will preach at the Church of the Puritans on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. DANIEL CURRY, D. D., WILL lecture in the St. John's Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, on *The Life, Character and Writings of Thomas Paine.*

"DIVES AND LAZARUS" (LUKE XVI., 19-31) will be considered by Rev. MOSES BALLOU, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, on SUNDAY EVENING. Services also at 10½ A. M.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Fifth-st. and 2d-av.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS, will deliver a lecture, SUNDAY EVENING, on *John Calvin.*

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—A BASKET OF SILVER WARE, CONsisting of Knives, Forks, Spoons, Napkin Rings, Butter-knives, Ladles, Silver Cup, &c., marked H. A. V. B. and J. J. V. B. Persons are warned against purchasing the same. A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of all or any part of the above by FLOYD CLARKSON, No. 50 London Terrace, or GEO. W. VAN BOSKERCK, No. 151 Broad-st.

LOST—A CHECK DRAWN BY ME JAN. 28, 1862, on the Bank of Commerce in New-York, in favor of Dr. Daniel Babbitt, for $1,005 37-100. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. WM. REDMOND.

LOST.—ON THE 20TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1862, in Avenue A, between Houston and 5th sts., Bank book No. 181,758, on the Bowery Savings Bank. The finder will please to return it to the Bank, or to No. 217 2d-st., to A. RITTER, in the Store.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 64 1st-av., near 33d-st., and No. 413 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS—Grates, fenders, less than cost, at West Castleton Slate and Vermont Marble Co.'s Office, No. 412 Broadway—F. B. STEWART, Agt. Mantels and grates set in the country

COAL, &C.

COAL AND WOOD LOW FOR CASH.—Coal all under cover. Wood by the cart-load or box. ASEL B. ABBOTT, successor to Abbott & Ladue, No. 253 Greenwich-st. and No. 80 Beach-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Feb. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of velvet, medallion, Brussels and ingrain carpets, one rosewood marble-top etagere, carved black walnut sideboards, oak bookcases, mahogany marble top dressing bureaus, mahogany corner stands, mahogany breakfast and card tables, mahogany arm chairs, mahogany chairs and rockers covered in haircloth, mahogany bedsteads, mahogany sofas in hair, painted and enameled furniture with marble tops, mahogany frame mirrors, black walnut bedsteads, cane-seat chairs, armoir a glace, hand organ; also, earthen ware, china, glass, crockery ware, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

The sale of household furniture postponed from yesterday will take place TO-DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

BOATS, SPARS, OLD COPPER, METAL, &c., at auction, by order of Isaac Henderson, Navy Agent. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862, at the office of E. Hart, Naval Constructor, No. 490 East Houston-st., corner of Goerck: A quantity of boats, spars, old copper, metal windlasses, deck-houses, cabooses, &c. The articles are now at various ship-yards. Parties wishing to see them will apply to E. HART, Naval Constructor, No. 490 Houston-st., or at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., where catalogues and full particulars can be had.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, at Greenpoint, opposite Sneden's ship-yard, near the corner of Franklin and Clinton sts., the entire contents of an oil and candle factory, consisting of slack press, hydraulic press, candle machine, iron cauldrons, steam kettle and fixtures, wrought iron vats, spools of candle wicking, tubs, pails measures dippers, bags, &c. Sale peremptory.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 529 Broadway, under the Prescott House.

Household furniture, consisting of velvet-medallion carpets, spring-seat chairs, pier glasses, clock, chandeliers, office desks, double oak do., tables, cane-seat chairs, oilcloth, stove, &c., mahogany and other bedsteads, 5 feet by 3 feet, and other furniture, without any reserve.

JOHN H. RUFLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., sofas, sofa beds, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, four large feather beds, blankets, comforters, carpets, oil cloths paintings, glass, earthen and kitchen ware, &c.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD let, with board, a furnished back room, with gas and fire, to a gentleman and wife for $8 per week. Also, a hall bedroom to a single gentleman. References required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR three single gentlemen, can obtain desirable rooms, with partial board, in a private family, by applying at No. 41 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, or addressing L. S., Box No. 142 *Times* office. House has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—FRONT ROOM WITH BOARD, FOR a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 71 Bedford-st., (St. Clement's place.) Dinner at 6.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE GERMAN family, occupying a first-class house at No. 40 West 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., want to let a few elegantly furnished rooms, with excellent board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. French and English spoken. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, FURnished apartments, consisting of a sitting room and bedroom, (without full board, but with breakfast,) in or in the immediate neighborhood of 16th st. Address letters, stating terms, to J. C. M., Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

AN EXTENSION PARLOR AND BEDroom are offered to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a private family of refinement. Terms, including fire, light and board, $10. Apply at No. 58 East 27th-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—OVERLOOKING THE BAY, &c.—Two or three desirable rooms, with board, in a private family, may be secured by applying at No. 115 Columbia-st., about midway, and within five minutes' walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WANTS A FURnished bed room, with fire and gas. Breakfast daily, and dinner at 6 on Sundays. Location between 14th and 16th sts., and between 3d and 4th avs. Address B. E., Box No. 189 *Times* office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SECOND floor, handsomely furnished, with full board, private table; for a small family. Location between 8th and 14th sts., on or near the 4th av. References given and required. Address A., Box No. 3,423 Post-office.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET, IN THE VICINITY OF Fort-greene, to a gentleman and wife, well-furnished back parlor and bedroom, with use of kitchen, in a private family where there are no children or boarders. Address X. Y., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with board, in the vicinity of 42d-st., by a gentleman and his wife. Address, Box No. 161 *Times* Office, stating terms, location, &c. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for a family or single persons at No. 15 East 44th-st. Prices moderate. No Shoddyites need apply.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDing—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times* Counting-room.

LIGHT LOANS,
and steady power,
at low rates.
By JOHN GAUDE, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the building Nos. 46 and 48 Water-st., SIX lofts, 21x40 feet, with machinery, boilers, shafting, well lighted front and rear, each a room and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Also, to let, without power, the building, No. 50 Water-st., first floor, and three lofts in the building adjoining, suitable for storage, workshops or other business purposes. Will be let together or separately, to suit. Apply at No. 248 South-st.

TO LET.—THE GARDENWOOD LAKE HOTEL with or without the farm of 200 acres, situate in Orange county, New-York, within fifty miles of the City. The place is a popular summer resort for its healthfulness, beauty of scenery, fine fishing, good trout, &c., and is reached via the Erie Railroad to Chester, thence by stage to the Lake. For terms, address S. CALDWELL, on the premises, or apply at 24 Pine-st., room 7.

TO LET, AT CARMANSVILLE—RIVERSide H. ch. L. 3-st., at the depot of the Hudson River Railroad. Also, two other houses—rent from $300 to 500—handsomely situated, overlooking the Hudson River. Also, store No. 3 New-st. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,205 Broadway.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED HOUSE—In Manhattan-av., above Harlem, west side, will be rented to a private family only. The house was recently built for the use of the owner, and is in excellent order. Terms reasonable. Apply to N. C. BISHOP, No. 164 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, IN THE town of Westchester, adjoining the village of West Farms, within one mile of the Harlem Railroad, and four miles from the Harlem Bridge, with about ten acres of land, a fine garden, with fruit, green house, greenery, stables, carriage-house, &c. Apply at No. 15 West 25th-st.

TO LET OR LEASE IN BROOKLYN.—A new house with all modern improvements, situated on New-York-av., near the Fulton and Atlantic av. cars; attached are two lots of ground, all in good order. Inquire of Q. J. MORRIS, Real Estate Agent, No. 2 Court-st., Brooklyn, or to JAS. STEWART, No. 84 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY House, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BEAT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 32 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

STORE TO LET.—NO. 104 PEARL-ST. (BANover-square) will be altered to suit a good tenant; suitable for offices if altered, or for heavy goods as it is. Apply to ROMER MORGAN,
No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER, WITH DESIRable well lighted rooms, to let, in buildings Nos. 211, 213 Centre, and 65, 139 Elm-st. Terms moderate, and possession immediately if wanted. Apply at the office, No. 213 Centre st.

HOUSE TO LET.—THE TWO-STORY BRICK House on 44th, between 3d and 4th avs. Apply to J. INGRAHAM, No. 43 Chambers-st., New-York, or on the premises after 6 P. M.

TO LET.—THE FOUR LOFTS OF STORE NO. 101 Chamber-st., will be let low to a good tenant. The location is one of the best and most central in New-York. For terms inquire on the premises of JOHN D. LEWIS.

TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, IF desired, the three-story and attic house No. 124 Wayerley-place. None but respectable parties need apply to P. R. STRONG, No. 46 William-st., second floor.

TO LET—A STORE IN THE ALBEMARLE Hotel, fronting on Madison-square, at the junction of Broadway and 5th-av. Apply to
WM. DEPEW, No. 53 Cedar-st.

TO LET—THE OFFICES AND STABLE FORMERly occupied by Dr. Alfred Freeman, corner of 19th-st. and 4th-av. Inquire of WM. L. SEAMORE, corner 4th-av. and 13th-st.

TO LET—NO. 42 WARREN-ST., ENTIRE BUILding, 20x.60, with modern improvements. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 4 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FOR RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE until the 21st April; silver, linen and excellent piano, left; every requisite for housekeeping; to a responsible private family only. $25 a month. Apply at No. 330 4th-av. House agents need not apply.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE NEW four-story brown-stone high-stoop house No. 280 3d-av. to rent, furnished, to a private family, from the 1st of May next. Apply on the premises.

RIDING ACADEMY.—FIFTH-AV., CORNER 26th-st.—Mr. DISBROW has the honor to announce that he has made arrangements with Signor Rafael de C. Polomino to train horses in the Lasin or high school of horsemanship. Gentlemen and ladies wishing to have their horses highly trained can do so by applying as above.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT country residence, containing twelve rooms, two hand some, large parlors, kitchen and dining room, and three sleeping rooms on first floor, marble mantles &c.; good well of water; is situated on high ground, within three minutes walk of the depot of Harlem Railroad, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from New-York. The place is perfectly healthy; conveyance by cars, on steamboat and stages every hour through the day; rent $200 per year. Apply to WM. GRAY, opposite the railroad station in Tremont, or to JOHN HOOPER & CO., advertising agents, No. 41 Park Row, *Times* Building, New-York.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS OF the late Dr. BEEKMAN, in the village of Kinderhook. The house is brick, two-stories with wings, situated in a lawn finely shaded with forest trees, and connected with it a farm of 125 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation—any part of which will be sold with the house. For particulars inquire of Mr. JOHN S. VOSBURGH, No. 806 Greenwich-st.; Mr. JOHN FRISBEE, corner of Duane and Church sts.; Capt. J. P. ACKER, St. Nicholas Hotel, or E. G. BEEKMAN and THOMAS BEEKMAN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with fine shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

TO LET AT KYE, WESTCHESTER CO.—A large double house, with 2½ acres of land, (more can be had if desired,) and all necessary out-buildings, situated on the road to Rye Beach, within a half mile of the depôt, and about one hour from 27th-st. The house is pleasantly situated, surrounded with large shade trees, and garden and lawn stocked with the different varieties of fruit. Also, a small cottage and garden near the above. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey Court.

A COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—ONE OF THE most healthy, pleasant and agreeable situations, furnished or unfurnished, with gardens, stables, and all the conveniences, for a gentleman's family, at Clifton, near the Narrows, Staten Island, lately occupied by C. Ludwig, Esq. Also, several neat and pleasant cottages on the Bay, Staten Island. Apply to DANIEL LOW, No. 17 Broadway

AT BELMONT—TWO-THIRDS OF A MILE from Fordham Depôt, on the Harlem Railroad, an elegant villa, in perfect order, with about one acre of land, containing fourteen rooms, bath, water closet, dumb waiter, &c. The garden is stocked with full grown, bearing fruit trees, grape-vine and shrubbery; barn, stables, &c.; will be sold low. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 49 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT MOUNT VERnon, a first class house, barn and out-houses, one acre of ground; shade and fruit trees plenty. Also, a small house in 33d-st., near 9th av. For further particulars, inquire of D. B. PIERSON, No. 1-2 West 12th-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET, LEASE OR FOR SALE—A COUNtry place at Scarsdale, 22 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. There is a large stone house, with five acres of land, and all necessary outhouses. Inquire for particulars of A. S. CAMPBELL, No. 463 4th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A VILLA RESIdence on Bergen Heights, New-Jersey, within twenty minutes' walk of Hoboken Ferry. The house is new and well built, containing 12 rooms, the ground is inclosing it being over half an acre. Apply at 75 Front-st., up stairs.

INSTRUCTION.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. S. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. U. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

ALL WHO ENTER THEIR NAMES THIS week will receive instruction from Mr. Goldsmith in writing and book-keeping at one-half the usual charge, viz: writing, $2 50; book-keeping, $5 per month. Private instruction given. Institute, No. 335 Broadway, and No. 9 6th-av. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 208 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st. (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten years, over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MT. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

A PROTESTANT GOVERNESS, OR ASSOCIAtion.—A young English lady of good connections is desirous of an engagement with a family; has lived several years in the best schools in Paris and Germany; her qualifications are English, French, German, Italian, music, singing and drawing; has a quick and pleasant method of imparting instruction to her pupils. References are kindly permitted to families of distinction. Address H. F., at Mrs. Hall's, No. 231 Adams-st., Brooklyn. Junior pupils not objected to.

AN A. M. GRADUATE OF MORE THAN ten years experience, desires a few private or school engagements. He has been principal of various institutions in the State and New-England, and for the last few years has taught in City schools and in families.

FINANCIAL.

ACCUMULATION $4,109,353.
ANNUAL STATEMENT
OF THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Jan. 1, 1862.

Office, No. 261 Broad-st., Newark.
Agency, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

Balance per statement Jan. 1, 1861		$3,812,558 50
Received for premiums during the year 1861	$726,399 46	
Received for Interest during the year 1861	224,238 74	
Total Receipts for 1861	$950,638 20	
Paid claims by death	$243,685 95	
Paid policies surrendered	117,973	
Paid salaries, taxes, postages, &c	33,198 51	
Paid commissions to agents	49,636 84	
Paid physicians' fees	3,735 55	
Paid annuities	1,517 00	
Paid Dividends	204,096 26—$653,843 25—	$296,794 95
Net balance, Jan. 1, 1862		$4,109,353 45
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand	$55,967 29	
Bonds and Mortgages	2,582,461 18	
Premium Notes	1,294,054 28	
Real Estate	76,866 43	
Loans on Scrip	4,921 85	
Premium notes and Cash with Agents	55,082 42	$4,109,353 45
7,026 Policies in force, Insuring		$23,481,353 00

894 New Policies have been issued during the year.
Total amount of dividends paid to January 1, 1862 ..... 1,688,956 44
Total amount of claims by death to January 1, 1862 ..... 2,665,589 50

The Directors have declared a dividend of 45 per cent., and an *additional special* dividend of 5 per cent., payable in conformity with the present rule of the Company; and they have ordered the payment of the dividend of 1860 during the year 1862.

ROBERT L. PATTERSON, President.
LEWIS C. GROVER, Vice-President.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Secretary.
JAMES STEWART, M. D., Medical Adviser, New-York.
JOSEPH B. JACKSON, M. D., Medical Adviser, Newark.

Prospectuses, Statements and Applications will be furnished, without charge, at this office. All information desired will be given by the undersigned agents.

Dr. JAMES STEWART, the Medical Examiner in New-York, attends at the office *daily, from half-past one to half-past two P. M.*

JOS. L. & J. P. LORD, Agents,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
NEW-YORK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Amount of Assets Jan. 1, 1861		$2,004,857 53
Amount of Premiums, Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1861	$505,394 77	
Amount of Interest received and accrued	102,586 62	
Net amount of Rents, deducting charges	4,558 41—	$612,549 80
Total		$2,617,407 33
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid for losses by death	$169,369 39	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, and surrendered and canceled Policies	199,098 51	
Paid for Sanitary Commission and War Contributions	5,275 00	
Paid for Taxes	2,580 25	
Paid for Salaries and Fees to Physicians and Trustees	21,384 61	
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express Charges, &c	10,076 92	
Paid for Commissions, Medical Examinations at Agencies, Postages, Exchanges, &c	56,563 17	
Reduction in value of Real Estate	4,000 00	
All other Expenditures, including Delinquent Agents, &c	2,292 45—	$470,640 30
Total		$2,146,767 03
ASSETS.		
Cash in Bank	$36,238 45	
Invested in securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	365,664 28	
Real Estate owned by the Company	145,519 63	
Bonds and Mortgages drawing 7 per cent. interest	644,116 00	
Premium Notes on existing Policies drawing interest	759,799 33	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1862, and premiums in course of transmission	48,334 42	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1862	38,340 66	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1862	1,703 75	
Premiums on Policies in hands of Agents	39,956 42	
Do. due from Southern Policy Holders	63,155 14	
Amount of all other property belonging to the Company	3,938 95	
		$2,146,767 03

The Trustees have declared a scrip dividend of 30 per cent. upon all policies for the whole term of life now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1862, and a cash dividend of 30 per cent. upon dividends heretofore declared, from 1850 to 1860, inclusive, to be paid in cash to those holding certificates, on and after the first Monday in March next, upon presentation at the Home Office; those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	JOHN MAIRS,
DAVID DOWS,	WILLIAM PATRICK,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	LORING ANDREWS,
WILLIAM BARTON.	RUSSELL DART,
WM. C. DUNSEBERY,	WM. H. APPLETON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	ROBERT B. COLLINS,
GEORGE GRIZER.	PLINY FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., 5 St. Mark's-place.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., No. 28 Laight-st.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS.—Agreeably to the provisions of the Trust Mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on MONDAY, the 10th day of Febrary next, for the sale and delivery to me, within five days thereafter, of fifty-nine, or any portion thereof of the one thousand dollar bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund.
Chicago Burlington and Quincy Railroad Co.
By EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Committee.
BOSTON, 1mo., 7th, 1862.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, asks an extension of the same for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon sheets to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheets to
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD, No. 21 Nassau-st.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 65 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1862.—The annual election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company on the third TUESDAY of this month, the 18th inst. The poll will be held open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

AMERICAN SILVER
WANTED AT A PREMIUM,
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS.
NO. 247 BROADWAY, COR. MURRAY-STREET.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1862.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE and other Bonds due Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

$10,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, on productive real estate in the city or country. Apply to JOHN CORREJA, Jr., Architect, No. 495 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

DEMAND TREASURY NOTES
RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT.
Coupons of 7 3-10 per cent. Treasury Notes due Feb. 19, paid on presentation, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

TREASURY NOTES AND AMERICAN GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
NO. 247 BROADWAY, CORNER OF MURRAY-ST.

SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS FEBRUARY AND AUGUST UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES.—The first coupon due on the above notes will be cashed at par in current funds on presentation, by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

GOLD AND SILVER COIN PURCHASED, at the highest premium, by F. P. JAMES & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 54 Wall-st.
6¾
(SIX AND A HALF) PER CENT.
CASH DIVIDEND to the stockholders has this day been declared, payable on demand.
ALSO
60
(SIXTY) PER CENT,
SCRIP DIVIDEND to the policy holders on the earned premiums of participating policies, for the year ending 31st ultimo. The scrip will be ready for delivery on and after the 1st of March, prox.
CASH CAPITAL,
$400,000,
WITH LARGE SURPLUS.
GEORGE C. SATTERLEE, President.
HENRY WESTON, Vice-President.
WILLIAM K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent.(6) on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 56 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this declared a Dividend of Fifty per Cent. on the earned premiums of policies written with the participating provision for the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, Scrip for which will be issued to policy holders entitled thereto on and after Feb. 10, 1862. Also a cash Dividend of Six per Cent. to be paid to the stockholders on and after Saturday, 11th inst.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Feb. 15, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1862.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY having changed the dividend term from February to January, they have this day declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last five months, payable on and after the 15th inst.
P. NOTMAN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 10th inst.
J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY.—The Directors of said Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable out of the earnings to stockholders on the 10th inst., until which time the transfer books will be closed.
FEB. 3, 1862. GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will remain closed until that date. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 48 Wall-st., Feb. 6, 1862.—The Trustees of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable to stockholders on or after the 10th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, Feb. 4, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared by this Bank, payable on and after the 12th inst.
A. G. ALLEN, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1862.—Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of Real and Personal Estate, of the City of New-York, for the year 1862, are now open for public inspection, and will continue open until the 30th day of April next, inclusive. All taxpayers are earnestly requested to call and examine the same, in order that any errors in the assessment may be corrected. Also, all persons entitled by law to reduction of their assessments, by reason of being clergymen or for military services; and also literary and other institutions, by law exempt from taxation, are requested to make application for such reduction or exemption, previous to the closing of the rolls on said 30th day of April.

The following section of the Act of April 15, 1859, is published for the information of tax-payers:

SECTION 10. During the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oath, or any of them, and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within five days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the Board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City.—Laws of 1859, Chapter 302, Section 9 and 10.

J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. ALLEN,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

NOTICE.—WHEREAS THE UNDERSIGNED, ON the 24th day of October, 1860, offered a reward of $500, and the payment of all the necessary expenses, for the arrest and delivery to the Chief of Police in Boston, of one John W. Russell, charged with larceny from us; notice is hereby given that we revoke said offer of reward, etc., and caution all persons to incur no expense in pursuit of said Russell, on our account, from this date.
BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1862. JOHN G. BUTLER.
JOSEPH DUNCKLEE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE BOARD of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, an association located in the City of New-York for the purpose of establishing and conducting Christian Missions among the unevangelized and Pagan nations, and the general diffusion of Christianity, intend applying to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its present session, for a special act of incorporation. Jan. 9, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons having claims against LORENZO DELMONICO to present the same to the undersigned.
J. GURDIN,
HENRY BABAD, } Assignees.
No. 2 Maiden-lane.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED not to sell any goods or merchandise to the account of E. E. HASSE, without written order from the undersigned. E. E. HASSE,
No. 125 Greenwich-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until MONDAY, the 10th day of February, 1862, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chap. 85 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 17, 1861.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sums awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 9, 1861.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving United States, are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, Feb. 8,
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Feb. 15,
EDINBURGH	SATURDAY, Feb. 22,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to JAMES MCCORMICK, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
MONDAY, 3d March. SATURDAY, 26th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March. SATURDAY, 24th May.

Passage money to Nassau	$15
Passage money to Havana	60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $160; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8.15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NEW SHOW will leave New-York at 8½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of MEIGS & GREENLEAF is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862.
CHAS. A. MEIGS,
A. W. GREENLEAF,
E. B. GREENLEAF.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of A. W. GREENLEAF & CO., and will continue a General Stock Commission and Banking business, at No. 44 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. A. W. GREENLEAF,
E. B. GREENLEAF.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of CHAS. A. MEIGS & SON, and will continue a General Stock Commission and Banking business, at No. 50 Exchange-place.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. CHAS. A. MEIGS,
CHAS. H. MEIGS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of W. L. CONKLIN & CO. has expired. The business of the late firm will be closed by W. L. CONKLIN, at the old stand, No. 18 4th-av.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1862. W. L. CONKLIN,
LEMUEL CONKLIN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day entered into partnership, under the firm of CONKLINS & BAYLES, and will carry on the MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING BUSINESS at No. 18 4th-av., in this City.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. W. L. CONKLIN,
JOHN W. CONKLIN,
JAMES BAYLES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of McCOUN, SCHOONMAKER & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. The business of the firm will be closed up by McCOUN & SCHOONMAKER. HENRY T. McCOUN,
L. E. SCHOONMAKER,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. GEORGE A. BOYDEN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of McCONN & SCHOONMAKER, and will continue the Boot and Shoe business at No. 111 Chambers-st. HENRY T. McCONN,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. L. E. SCHOONMAKER.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BOYDEN, DITMARS & CO., and will carry on the Hat, Cap, Fur and Straw Goods business at No. 113 Chambers-st. and No. 95 Reade-st.
GEORGE A. BOYDEN,
OSCAR G. DITMARS,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. CLIFFORD MILSPAUGH.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm name of LUMB & LEECH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ENOCH LUMB is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. ENOCH LUMB,
SAMUEL LEECH.
ENOCH LUMB will continue the business of manufacturing wrought-iron pipe and fittings as heretofore, at the old stand, 45th-st., near 10th-av.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SILLIMAN & HULL, is this day dissolved by limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled by SAMUEL E. HULL.
JOSEPH SILLIMAN,
FEBRUARY 6, 1862. SAMUEL E. HULL.
The business will be continued by the undersigned, at No. 249 Greenwich-st. S. E. HULL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED A copartnership for the carrying on of the dry goods jobbing business, at No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York, to date from the 1st day of January, 1862, under the firm name of J. D. LEWIS & CO.
JOHN D. LEWIS.
ARTHUR M. COCK.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WEILER & DIDIER is this day dissolved by mutual consent; either party will sign in liquidation. P. WEILER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1862. J. H. DIDIER.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—ADOLPH CHAMMER has this day admitted as partner, WILLIAM T. RYERSON, and they will continue the business of brewing ale under the firm of HAMMER & CO.
HARLEM, Feb. 1, 1862. 4th-av., 126th and 129th sts.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.

But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

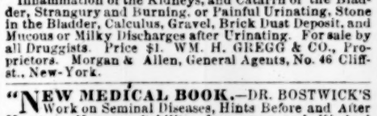
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.



CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES, IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, and to make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Note Bill Before the Finance Committee of the Senate.

Ten Million More Demand Notes Authorized.

THE IRON-CLAD STEAMER BILL PASSED.

Speech of Mr. Hale on the Morgan Contracts.

Mr. Van Wyck on the Frauds on the Government.

Another Gallant Skirmish Across the Potomac.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 7.

THE TREASURY NOTE BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee had an informal meeting to-day, for the purpose of considering the House Treasury Note bill. Enough was said to show that there is considerable opposition to the legal tender clause. They finally ordered the bill to be printed, and it will come up for final action at their meeting to-morrow.

A TEMPORARY RELIEF.

The $10,000,000 note bill, which originated in and passed the Senate to-day, is intended as a temporary relief, until the bill from the House, passed yesterday, can receive the consideration of the Senate. It will be reported by the Finance Committee on Monday.

REACTION IN TENNESSEE.

Letters from Tennessee to-day state that a great reaction has taken place there since the victory at Somerset. Even in the western part of the State Union men can now express their sentiments freely without molestation.

THE LANE EXPEDITION.

Owing to the sickness of Mr. COVODE, the projected interview with the President in relation to the Lane Expedition did not take place to-day, and probably never will. Senator POMEROY had an interview with him on the subject, but the President was unable to see any way out of the difficulty. He expected Gen. LANE to have arranged matters amicably with Gen. HUNTER on his arrival at Leavenworth. He reiterated, while he was willing that Gen. LANE should have a command of 10,000 or 15,000 men, he had no idea of his outranking Gen. HUNTER, or in any way interfering with his command. This is evidently the end of the Lane Expedition.

THE IRON-CLAD GUNBOATS.

Assistant Secretary Fox, of the Navy, was before the Senate Naval Committee to-day, urging prompt action in the construction of iron-clad war steamers for the use of the navy. The Committee unanimously reported an amendment, appropriating ten millions of dollars for that purpose. Mr. ERICSSON has laid before the Department and the Committee a proposition to build five of the class of steamers required, of his pattern, in six months. The Government have ordered a test to be made of the Ericsson steamer.

SUCCESSFUL SKIMIRSHING.

Gen. WM. F. SMITH telegraphs that this morning a part of his scout returned with five prisoners belonging to the First Virginia Cavalry, and one citizen. The remainder of his regiment engaged the enemy near Flint Hill, in the vicinity of Fairfax Court-house. Capt. CURRY reported that he needed no assistance. The cavalry dismounted, and assaulted a house, and took the prisoners. One of our captains and a private were wounded. Another detachment subsequently returned with four prisoners, belonging to the First North Carolina Regiment, three of them non-commissioned officers. Six horses, and eight Colt's rifles were also captured. The prisoners will be sent to Washington.

LATER.—Further particulars have been received. It appears that at 4 o'clock Col. FRIEDMAN'S Cavalry the Cameron Dragoons, numbering 800 men, went out in the direction of Fairfax Court-house, for the purpose of capturing the secession pickets. They swept the country from Fairfax Court-house to Hunter's Mills, perhaps five miles, going within half a mile of Germantown, which is several miles beyond the Court-house. They drove in all the secession pickets, thirteen excepted, who belonged to the First North Carolina and the First Virginia Cavalry. These they captured, and this evening they were brought to Washington. They were found in a log house, and on being surprised fired upon our scouts. One rebel was killed. Capt. WILSON, of the Cameron Dragoons, was wounded in the neck. A sergeant was also wounded. The command was under Maj. Moss, of the Cameron Dragoons. A transportation wagon belonging to the rebels was captured, together with the horses and rifles mentioned in the preceding dispatch.

AN ARREST.

This evening a son of Chancellor WALWORTH was arrested at the Kirkwood House in this city, on the charge of treason. His trunks and papers were seized but have not yet been examined. The reasons that led to his arrest have not transpired.

THE COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

Several sapient correspondents have worried themselves lately concerning a prophesied change in the management of the army, and have asserted, amongst other misstatements, that Secretary STANTON, in pursuance of a custom sanctioned by long practice, is about to assume the active management of the army leaving to Gen. MCCLELLAN the charge of the Army of the Potomac. Inasmuch as this statement would mislead readers as to the position of Gen. MCCLELLAN, and the power of the Secretary, I will give briefly the facts of the case:

A week since the Staff of Gen. MCCLELLAN were notified to be in readiness for a movement across the river. They made every preparation for so doing, and Major E. M. GREEN, of their number, went to New-York for the purpose of purchasing certain personal supplies for their use. In consequence of the state of the roads they have not yet been ordered over, but they are ready to go, and *when they go*, Gen. MCCLELLAN will turn over to the temporary charge of Mr. STANTON the control of the entire army, with the exception of the army of the Potomac. It will be remembered that when Gen. SCOTT went to Mexico he pursued a similar course, thus leaving himself free to attend to the more important matter in hand. Gen. MCCLELLAN and Mr. STANTON, it is needless to say, are on the best of terms.

A COMMAND FOR MAJ.-GEN. FREMONT.

The rumors concerning Gen. FREMONT assume a definite shape, and it is now asserted, that by the 15th inst. he will be assigned a command.

THE UNITED STATES CONSUL AT MARANHAM.

News has been received here of the resignation of WM. H. MCGRATH, United States Consul at Maranham, Brazil. The prompt action of this gentleman on the recent visit of the rebel privateer *Sumter* at that point, was warmly commended by the Government, and his resignation will be rejected.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

There is the highest authority for stating that there is no truth in the report that the recent rebel flag of truce brought to Headquarters here a communication threatening the lives of the hostages, Col. CORCORAN and others, in the event of the execution of the Missouri bridge-burners. There is in the communication no allusion whatever to that subject, and it is not believed that its contents will be officially made public.

AN ERROR CORRECTED.

An error in Representative CONWAY'S resolution, as printed to-day, renders it necessary to say that his call upon the President was for the names of all persons arrested under the order of any Executive officer, without legal process, and confined in any of the forts or other prisons of this country, exclusive of persons taken as prisoners of war, &c.

PRISONERS' PAY.

The President has approved the joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to procure from such officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, as are now or hereafter may be held as prisoners of war, in the so-called Confederate States, from time to time, their respective allotments of pay to their families or friends, upon which certified allotments the Secretary shall cause drafts to be made payable in the City of New-York or Boston, to the order of such persons to whom the allotments were or may be made, and to remit the drafts to the address of such persons as may be designated.

COL. BETGE'S CASE.

The prosecution in the case of Col. BETGE was concluded to-day before the general Court-martial, and the defence commenced.

RECOGNIZED.

ABRAM FELDER has been officially recognized as Vice-Consul of Switzerland for the States of Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, and the Territory of Nebraska, to reside at Highland, Ill.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 7.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) presented a resolution from the General Assembly of Rhode Island in regard to the permanent location of the Naval Academy at Newport. He said that the State had tendered exclusive jurisdiction to the United States of the necessary land, &c. He referred briefly to the loyalty of the State, and to the fact that Newport suffered greatly by the rebellion. Newport had one of the finest harbors in the country, &c.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented memorials from a number of mercantile firms of New-York, against any repeal of the present warehousing system.

Mr. WILMOT, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented several petitions in favor of the emancipation of the slaves; also in favor of employing homœopathic surgeons in the army, &c.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Wisconsin, requesting Senators and members of Congress to vote for abolishing the franking privilege.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the credentials of BENJAMIN STARKE, (Senator from Oregon,) and other papers, without expressing any opinion as to the effect of the papers on any action of the Senate, reported that Mr. STARKE was entitled to take the constitutional oath of office.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) asked leave to file the minority report of the Committee. They had not seen a fit report on the testimony given, and could not agree with the majority of the Committee.

Mr. HARRIS said that the majority of the Judiciary Committee did not express an opinion as to the effect of the papers upon any subsequent action of the Senate. They did not express any opinion in reporting the resolution that Mr. STARKE be sworn in.

The papers were ordered to be printed.

Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to reduce the expenses in making surveys and sales of the public lands.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Naval Committee, reported a joint resolution giving the thanks of Congress to Capt. SAMUEL F. DUPONT and his officers and seamen, for the victory at Port Royal. Adopted.

Mr. HALE, from the Naval Committee, reported back the bill for twenty iron-clad steam gunboats, with amendments.

The Treasury Note bill was received from the House, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the army. Referred.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) introduced a bill in relation to the warehouse system in the Pacific ports of the United States.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to take up the Gunboat bill. He said that, if the intelligence which had come to this city this morning was true, then no bill was more important.

The bill was taken up as amended by the Naval Committee. It appropriates $10,000,000 for the purposes of the act.

Mr. HALE read a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, saying that the Department could probably build from ten to twelve of the gunboats in six months, and double that number in a year; that the Department did not intend to conform to any particular plan for building the boats, but intended to avail itself of the experience gained during the progress of the work; that the cost of the boats range from $360,000 to $580,000; that Capt. ERICSSON proposes to build four boats in six months, at a cost of $225,000 each; that the purpose of the boats was to reduce the harbors of the enemy, and open them to the Union army, and that he earnestly recommends an appropriation of $10,000,000 for that purpose.

Mr. HALE said that one boat built by ERICSSON by contract, was completed within a day of the time specified.

The bill was amended so as to limit the number of gunboats to twenty, when it was passed.

The report of the Naval Committee on the Secretary of the Navy's letter in regard to the Morgan purchases, was then taken up.

Mr. HALE said that he considered the subject of much importance, and full of import to the country. What he was going to say, he said not as a Republican or as the member of any party. He stood here to-day to plead for the country. He had been accused of being an opponent of the Administration, but as he wished to be distinctly understood on this subject, he would say he had nothing to buy and nothing to sell. The Administration had not a gift which he (HALE) desired, and he had nothing which they wanted, except faithful interest to the country. He would say to the Administration as the old Hebrew Prophet said to the King of Babylon: "Let thy gifts be to thyself, and give thy rewards to another, but I will read to the King the writing declared to me and the interpretation of it." That was exactly where he (HALE) stood. He would give to the Administration a zealous support and they could not help themselves. He would say to them as Pecksniff said to Martin Chuzzlewit: "I forgive you—you cannot help yourself." No earthly consideration could make him (HALE) leave the place he occupied here. But this matter cannot be winked out of sight. It cannot be concealed and covered up. No sophistry can make anything else of it but what it is. There have been some objections made against this resolution. The Senator from Maine (FESSENDEN) thought it was not dignified for the Senate to act on the evidence they had. All that, however, is removed now. The evidence is, that the Secretary of the Navy, having to purchase some vessels for the use of the country, employed his brother-in-law, and for less than five months' service, paid him $70,000. He laid aside the question whether the $70,000 was paid out of the public funds, and ventured the assertion that *directly* the purchase of these vessels had cost the Government twice that sum, and *indirectly*, that they had cost millions. If you tell a man that he must pay you $100 as a commission on a sale, if he be human he will put twice that sum into his charge. This transaction had gone through the land. The people know that when they have been pouring out their blood and treasure for the support of the Government, the Secretary of the Navy has paid Mr. MORGAN about $12,000 a month out of their hard earnings. But Mr. MORGAN declares on his reputation as a merchant, and the Secretary of the Navy agrees to the conclusion, that he regards this a wise system if faithfully carried out, and at this time highly conducive to the public interest. And the Secretary of the Navy refers to the reputation of Mr. MORGAN as an honest man! He (HALE) did not propose to argue in regard to the integrity of the Secretary of the Navy or of Mr. MORGAN. He had only a single remark to make. He (HALE) had a large experience in criminal trials, and according to that experience he had found that great criminals only resort to the testimony of previous good character, as a last and desperate defence, when all the facts are so proved as to admit of nothing else. He (HALE) had received innumerable letters upon this subject, many of them anonymous. He never read anonymous letters, and had not for seventeen years. He would ask what would have been the conduct of Republican Senators, if a few of such misapplications of the public funds had been made by a Democratic Secretary. The whole vocabulary of Grecian and Roman classical invectives would have been exhausted by the Senator from Massachusetts to overwhelm such a man; the impulsive Senator from Michigan (CHANDLER) would have stood up, like the last of the Tribunes, and invoked death on such an offender, and he knew that the glance of the Chairman of the Committee on Finance (FESSENDEN) would have seen through all the gossamer excuses which might have been made. He referred to and read the resolution of censure passed by the House on Secretary TOUCEY, and at that time there was not even a Republican majority in the House. He did not ask for censure—he only asked for a rebuke of the system, which the Secretary says he harnessed into the service of the Government—it was not harnessed in the service of the Government—it was harnessed in the service of GEORGE B. MORGAN, and he drove that team very profitably. Mr. HALE then read letters from ROBERT B. MINTURN and CYRUS W. FIELD, that commissions, at the highest, were 2½ per cent., but that on large purchases an arrangement was generally made by which a commission of 1 and 1¼ per cent. was paid Mr. MINTURN says; and Mr. FIELD says one-fourth and one per cent. Mr. HALE contended that the Secretary confined large purchases to one agent and to one city (New-York) at the highest rate of commission, and the whole country was discouraged when it saw money so spent. He believed the liberties of the country were in greater danger to-day from fraud and profligacy than from the rebels. If we wanted victories we must commence on the floor of Congress. The people were willing to be taxed to any amount for the suppression of the rebellion, but not for pampering political favorites. How can you lay taxes on the people if you permit such a system as this to be countenanced. Further, this system is wholly without authority of law. He solemnly declared that he had no sinister or selfish purpose in bringing this matter before the Senate, but wished to promote the interests of the country. He would say, "Though Christ, with small cords drove out the money changers from the Temple of Jerusalem, there is no scourge of laceration for those who turn the temple of our liberties into another den of thieves."

Mr. DIXON, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) said he did not wish in any way to palliate fraud. No man was more opposed to fraud than he. He was entirely independent of the Secretary of the Navy—had asked no favors of the Secretary, and had had no consultation with him or any of his friends in regard to this matter. The Secretary had sent the whole information to Congress. The fact was that a large amount had been saved to the Government. A large number of vessels were purchased, every one of which were seaworthy, and were worth more in the market to-day than when they were bought. This was an unusual purchase, and the Secretary was obliged to lose no time—action must be had immediately. The Secretary was admitted everywhere to be a man of the purest integrity, and this is the only complaint that can be made, even of mistake of judgment. He then read from the letter of the Secretary, showing that the prices paid for various vessels were very low, and thought that the report of the Committee was rather in an accusing spirit, and trying to find some public officer with whom to find fault with. He contended that the Secretary had done the very best he could under the circumstances, and Mr. MORGAN was the very best agent he could have selected, and the evidence before the Committee fully shows this. He referred to the unseaworthy vessels purchased by naval officers, which were refused by Mr. MORGAN, while all the vessels purchased by the latter were seaworthy, and were purchased at less prices! Yet we were called on now to censure the Secretary of the Navy because he selected the best agent he could, and the agent made the best possible purchases for the Government, saving a great amount of money. We have had no reverses in our Navy Department, and believed this was because at the head of that Department was a true, honest, peerless man.

Mr. WILSON moved to substitute for the report the following: "That the employment of an agent to make purchases for the Government whose compensation depends upon commissions on purchases, is unwise, inexpedient, and never to be resorted to except in cases of imperious necessity."

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) the subject was postponed till Monday.

The Civil Appropriation bill was then taken up.

The amendment relative to the printing of the Treasury notes by the American Bank Note Company was considered.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Union,) read the correspondence between the Department here and Assistant-Treasurer at New-York, and said that the correspondence showed that the Department acted with the utmost care and integrity in the whole matter, and thought it but due to make this explanation in order to refute various charges which had been made in regard to the matter, without having any foundation.

The bill was then temporarily postponed.

The bill authorizing an additional issue of United States notes was then taken up and passed.

[The bill authorizes the issue of ten millions of demand notes.]

The Civil Appropriation bill was then resumed.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) a part of the appropriation for seeds, &c., was ordered to be applied to investigating the preparing of flax as a substitute for cotton.

The bill then passed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, (Union,) here handed to the Clerk the dispatch from Com. FOOTE, of the capture of Fort Henry, which was read in the Senate.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on that subject, reported a joint resolution for the payment of the awards to the Commission to investigate military claims in the Department of the West. Passed.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill to define the pay and emoluments of the officers of the army was taken up.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 7.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that the United States Note bill, passed yesterday, provided for the "payment of the interest on the bonds semi-annually in coin." This he (STEVENS) said was inadvertently inserted, and by unanimous consent to-day, the House amended the bill by striking out these words, thus leaving it to the convenience or option of the Treasury Department to pay the interest either in coin or paper.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Opp.,) from the Committee on Government contracts, reported a joint resolution declaring that certain lands were granted to Missouri on condition that Government troops and military supplies be transported over such railroads as might be constructed from the sales of the proceeds thereof, free of charge. But, in consideration of the fact that the ability of the Hannibal and St. Joseph and Pacific railroads have been greatly impaired by the public enemy, the Secretary of War is authorized to make such an adjustment with these roads as may be just and reasonable during the existence of the rebellion, provided the charges do not exceed those fixed by the War Department.

Mr. HOLMAN showed the necessity of the adoption of the resolution, and maintained that the Government could not transport troops, munitions and supplies as economically were it to take possession of the railroads, as private parties.

After some debate, the resolution was recommitted to the Committee on Government Contracts.

Mr. HOLMAN, from that Committee, reported a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the House the amounts paid to each of the Railroad Companies for the transportation of troops and supplies, since the commencement of the present difficulties, together with all other information on the subject.

Mr. VAN WYCK, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved the consideration of the report of the Committee on Government Contracts, and addressed the House.

[This speech will be found in full on the 2d page of the TIMES.]

Mr. VAN WYCK, in the delivery of his speech, was interrupted by

Mr. DAVIS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) who said: Will the gentleman permit me to interrupt him here?

Mr. VAN WYCK—I cannot now.

Mr. DAVIS—You have done me a great injustice on the Committee, and I desire here to set myself right. I must have an explanation, here or elsewhere.

Mr. VAN WYCK—I will meet the gentleman, here or elsewhere, after my hour expires; but my time is running short. It is not that I am unwilling to answer the gentleman, for I will answer him, or any other man, here or at any other place.

Mr. DAVIS said that no man was more earnestly desirous than himself of bringing to justice every man charged with fraud. He was particularly interested in brining one man to justice, namely, his own brother. He asked the Committee and the House to unite with him in his efforts to have Capt. DAVIS, Assistant Quartermaster, who is charged with crime, arrested, court-martialed, and if found guilty, and the penalty is death, have him shot. His brother knew nothing of the charge of defrauding the Government and the soldiers until it was published to the world through the report of the Investigating Committee. He (Mr. DAVIS) had in vain sought to have his brother's transactions inquired into, and had been before the Committee with that view; but he was told it would cost $500 to bring Capt. DAVIS to vindicate his reputation. All these investigations will amount to nothing unless means are taken to punish the wrong doer. His brother's reputation was worth much more to him than that of any other man living. All he asked was that if his brother was guilty punish him, and if innocent let the fact be declared.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.)—The Committee was ready at any time to give Capt. DAVIS a hearing. DAVIS was Assistant Quartermaster at St. Louis, and purchased from his firm, in Philadelphia, blankets to the amount of $14,283. These blankets were condemned at St. Louis by a Survey Board. DAVIS induced Gen. FREMONT to order a resurvey, which was had, and at which the bills of the blankets were presented, and which showed that the blankets only cost $1 18 and $1 45, and that, therefore, by the piece they would be cheaper than ordinary blankets. The Board recommended their purchase by the piece instead of singly. In the former way they were charged against the Government at something over $3, instead of $1 18 and $1 45, which was the market value, and which the bill kept out of view. The bill for the price of these blankets, amounting to $14,283, was receipted by Capt. DAVIS, and not one of the blankets charged at the price certified for. This is his own story, and he says it was a mistake to furnish that bill. But it was his own mistake, not that of the Committee. If Capt. DAVIS wants to appear before the Committee, to clear himself, why not come here, without putting the Government to the expense of bringing him?

Mr. DAVIS replied that he had simply intimated that his brother knew nothing of the charge of fraud against him till it was published. The committee had interrogated him as to Gen. FREMONT'S body guard; whether they rode on bay horses, with drawn swords, how they were dressed, &c. His brother stood before the country as a felon. He repeated that he only asked that he be punished if guilty, and righted if innocent.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that Captain DAVIS was examined as to the affairs of the Quartermaster's Department, but he was not informed at any time that his own character was implicated. From that time he had labored, through his brother, to have a fair inquiry into his conduct.

Mr. DAWES read from the testimony to show that Captain DAVIS purchased from his son, in Philadelphia, certain blankets, and he repeated that Captain DAVIS could appear before the Committee to set himself right.

Mr. VAN WYCK—The manner of the gentleman (Mr. DAVIS) when he asked me to yield the floor to him might convey the impression that there was something personal between us. There was nothing of the kind. I must say, in justice to myself and the Committee, that there has been no desire to fasten any charge upon the gentleman's brother. The Committee gave the gentleman (Mr. DAVIS) an opportunity to appear before it and make any explanation of his brother's conduct he could. He did so, and then a similar opportunity was accorded to his brother. The question then was, whether the Committee should put the Government to the expense of $500 to bring Capt. DAVIS from St. Louis to make an explanation in his own defence? The Committee could not think of paying Capt. DAVIS mileage for coming here; for it did not think it right to pay, nor did they, fees to men employed in the public service when summoned or subpœnaed to appear before them. If they did not appear when summoned, the course would be to ask the House to adopt a resolution to compel them. This is the only explanation I deem necessary in the matter.

Mr. HOLMAN defended the Course of the Committee, and, in conclusion, moved the following:

Resolved, That Hon. SIMON CAMERON, late Secretary of War, by investing ALEXANDER CUMMINGS, without requiring from him any guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties, with the control of large sums of the public money, and authority to purchase without restriction large amounts of military supplies; and the Secretary of the Navy, in the employment of GEORGE D. MORGAN, without requiring any such guarantee, in the purchase of a large number of vessels for the public use, with a compensation dependent on the prices paid and receivable from the sellers instead of the Government, have adopted a policy highly injurious to the public economy and public confidence, and deserve the censure of this House.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) moved to postpone the further consideration of the matter till Friday next. Agreed to.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) from the Committee of Conference on the disagreement of the two Houses to the bill making appropriations for the defences of Washington, made a report, which was agreed to.

It provides that no volunteers or militia, in any State or Territory, shall be mustered, on any terms or conditions, to continue in the service therein, beyond 10,000 in Missouri and 4,500 in Maryland, according to former authorizations.

Mr. BLAIR explained that the Committee did nothing with regard to home troops in Kentucky, for the reason that the bill on which the raising of them depended, was pending in the Senate.

Several private bills were passed.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

Adjournment of the Senate Until Monday Evening—Frauds in the Street-Cleaning Contracts—Hackley et al.—Mr. McLeod's Amendment of the Charter, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 7, 1862.

The Senate had only a very short session this morning, and then adjourned until Monday evening. They intended to have taken a recess until Monday evening last week, but through the too speedy arrival of the hour of adjournment, and the earnest discussion of the Bright resolutions, they missed it, and have taken it this week with additions to recompense for their disappointment.

In the House, this morning, a memorial was received from Judge BALL, W. R. JACQUES, and other citizens of New-York City, detailing the frauds of the street cleaning contracts under FERNANDO WOOD, and begging for some legislation which shall prevent them in future. Mr. MCCABE introduced a bill providing for the appointment of all the officers about the Superior and Marine Courts and the Court of Common Pleas, of your City and County, by the Supervisors of the County, and their continuance in office at the pleasure of said Board.

Mr. MCLEOD introduced a bill to amend the charter of the City, a copy of which I send with this letter. It is the bill which I noticed on Tuesday, and is supposed to embrace the amendments desired by Mayor OPDYKE and his friends. A bill was also introduced to increase the number of Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in the City from *three* to *six*, and providing the mode and manner of their election. Mr. BUSH, of your City, introduced his bill to enlarge the powers of Grand Jurors. Mr. MCLEOD also presented a bill to regulate the taking of private property for public use. A bill authorizing the laying of a railroad in Spring street; also, one providing for the laying of railroads in certain streets and avenues of the City—the Broadway Railroad bill, I believe—were introduced to-day. Mr. O'BRIEN made an attempt, also, to get in his bill that no act shall be passed authorizing the laying of a railroad in any street or avenue in any city of the State, without the consent of two-thirds of the property-owners along the said streets, or unless the privilege be first erected into a franchise to be sold at public auction, but did not succeed. He will introduce it, however, soon, and it will have a most damaging effect upon some of the plans of the corruptionists, if passed promptly.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 7.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

For closing part of Partition-street, in the city of Brooklyn.

Organizing the Asylum for Insane Convicts.

Amending the laws incorporating Life and Health Insurance Companies.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. WOODRUFF, amending the Excise Law of 1857.

By Mr. WILLARD, dividing the crime of murder into two degrees, and to define the punishment of arson.

By Mr. HARDEN, amending the Revised Statutes relating to bankers' and brokers' establishments.

By Mr. BELL, relative to action by Receivers of Insolvent Mutual Insurance Companies.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ABBOTT—Providing for the examination of the accounts of the Treasurer of the Canal Department and securities of the Bank Department.

By Mr. MCMULLEN—Amending the act relative to the election of Superintendents of the Poor and Coroners in Kings County.

By Mr. MCLEOD—Incorporating the Spring-street Railroad Company.

By Mr. MCCABE—Regulating the sale of fruit in New-York.

Mr. MCLEOD—Amending the charter of New-York Also relative to taking private property for public uses in New-York City.

By Mr. TALLMAN—The Broadway Railroad bill.

By Mr. MCCABE—Consolidating the several acts relative to the District Courts in New-York.

Relative to the Superior Court, Common Pleas and Marine Court, New-York.

By Mr. KINNEY—Authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to sell certain lands in New-York.

By Mr. TALLMAN—Regulating the fees of the Register of Deeds in New-York.

By Mr. ALVORD—Amending the act providing for the payment of the interest on certain canal drafts and awards.

By Mr. WATERBURY—Extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

By Mr. HALSTEAD—Increasing the number of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

By Mr. ACKLEY—A freehold exemption act.

A large number of bills were introduced at a late hour.

Adjourned until Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 7.

Mr. MCLEOD presented a petition from citizens of New-York, praying for legislation in regard to the Hackley contract, and other alleged fraudulent transactions in New-York, in which it is charged that the Ring Board of Albany are interested. The petition was read.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY

To amend the Kings County Court act.

To provide for the public defence. The bill is as sent in yesterday.

Notices were given of the introduction of the following bills.

By Mr. TALLMAN—To regulate the fees of the Registrar of New-York; to repeal South and West street and other street railroad acts of 1860.

By Mr. MCCABE—To divide the Twelfth Ward in the City of New-York.

By Mr. LEARY—To amend the law regulating pawn broking in the City of New-York; to regulate places of amusement in New-York.

By Mr. COWLES—To regulate the Department of Charities and Corrections in New-York.

By Mr. SMITH—To punish frauds by mock auctioneers.

BILLS PASSED.

To appropriate the proceeds of the tax to support the common schools.

To amend the act giving consent to the purchase for sites for lighthouses and fortifications by the United States.

In relation to actions on premium and stock notes given by Mutual Insurance Companies.

To amend the law incorporating Fire Insurance Companies, by restricting the dividends declared by such companies.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ABBOTT, providing for the examination of the accounts of the Treasurer of the Canal Department, and securities of the Bank Department.

By Mr. LAW, amending the act providing additional challenges of jurors.

By Mr. CONNOLLY, amending the act altering the plan of New-York.

Adjourned until Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

THE PAT. MATHEWS STABBING AFFRAY.

Preliminary Examination by Coroner Rannecy—The Proceedings Private and the Testimony Suppressed.

The turf, the ring, and kindred institutions, which, in the aggregate compose the "sporting world," each had its representatives yesterday at Jefferson Market Police Court. This dazzling outburst of the major and minor lights, from what might be termed the subterranean universe, was caused by an announcement in the TIMES that the case of PAT. MATHEWS, who is a star of the first magnitude, would be investigated by Coroner RANNEY. MATHEWS was stabbed on Thursday morning, and so severly, that it is not probable he will live. His acquaintances demonstrated their interest in his misfortune by assembling to learn the circumstances by which it was attended. For the most part, they were gratified. Shortly-cropped hair, a nose *retroussé*, and garments of the swell pattern, were sufficient to pass all of whom they were characteristic into the private room where the Coroner held sway. For others, and especially for the representatives of the Press, there was no admittance. No questions were put until the Coroner was assured, by a careful glance around the apartment, that persons were not surreptitiously taking notes. He afterward explained his reasons for this unprecedented privacy. The proceedings, he said, were simply to ascertain whether JOHN REYNOLDS, WILLIAM WHISTON and JAMES SKELLY, the persons accused of assaulting MATHEWS, might be admitted to bail, and at this stage of the case, justice would be injured by a publication of the facts. In his opinion, the evidence taken in Coroners' cases, of a criminal character, should not be made public. This opinion was of course concurred in by Mr. MATHEWS' friends, especially by Mr. HENRY FELTER, who was present during the affray.

Whatever may have been the facts which the examination brought out, they were deemed strong enough to warrant the detention of the accused persons. Coroner RANNEY, in view of the precarious condition of MATHEWS, even refused to take bail. Under these circumstances it is difficult to understand what damage would be done by giving the testimony to the public. No criminal would have been warned thereby to fly, for it is not pretended that the perpetrators of the assault are not in custody; and Coroner RANNEY, upon a personal caprice, has established an unreasonable and unnecessary precedent.

Regardless of the suppressed testimony, our reporter obtained some particulars of the origin of the affray, additional to those which have already been published.

It might have been inferred, from the report in yesterday's TIMES, that Mr. FELTER, one of the proprietors of a saloon at the corner of Broadway and Houston-street, joined MATHEWS by appointment in the sleigh-ride and its attendant festivities. Mr. FELTER asserted that such was not the fact. We are informed that he was riding with Mr. JAMES FITZGERALD, one of his friends, and his meeting with MATHEWS was accidental. They were not at High Bridge at all, but on the Bloomingdale Road. At one of the taverns there, MATHEWS requested Mr. FELTER to receive one of two young women in his sleigh, the larger of the two vehicles, that he might be more comfortable with the remaining frail one. Mr. FELTER was disinclined, but his gallantry overcame his disinclination, and he accepted the charge. MATHEWS and his companion drove down the road a short distance in advance of the others. When near Fifty-first-street, the young woman with Messrs. FELTER and FITZGERALD fell out of the sleigh, which shot some distance ahead before the progress of the horse could be arrested. Meanwhile she recovered her feet, and the three prisoners appeared. She said that they made use of insulting language toward her, and she picked up a piece of ice and struck one of them. The precise expression which gave her offence she refused to repeat. FELTER'S sleigh had by this time returned, and she resumed her seat. The prisoners then initiated the affray by seizing the horses. FELTER remonstrated, and blows followed his words. MATHEWS returned to inquire the cause of the difficulty, and engaged in the fracas to assist his friends. He was immediately stabbed, and all the blows are said to have been struck by REYNOLDS. In view of this testimony, the counsel for the accused requested that the two other prisoners might be admitted to bail, but the Coroner would not make a distinction.

At a late hour last evening there was no improvement in the condition of MATHEWS. He may languish in his present weak state for many days without a perceptible change.

Board of Supervisors.

$4,733,082 34 TO BE RAISED FOR COUNTY PURPOSES.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of acting upon the county tax levy for 1862. In the absence of Mr. PURDY, the chair was taken by Mr. TWEED.

The Committee on Annual Taxes reported favorably on the draft of a law for the purpose of raising money for county purposes, by the issue of county bonds, the same as is done for City expenditures, which was adopted, and ordered to be sent to the Legislature.

Two bills incurred in the case of FELIX SANCHES, amounting to $200, were ordered paid.

The Board then took up the report of the Committee on Annual Taxes, to whom had been referred the Comptroller's budget for County expenses for 1862. The Committee offered, as amendments, the addition of $4,500 for pay of five Police Surgeons, whom the Commissioners had failed to include in their estimates; the sum of $100,000 for the new Harlem Bridge, now being constructed; $5,000 for the new County Jail; $8,000 for arrears, and some minor items of increase. The report was taken up *seriatim*, and reduced the item for officers' and witnesses fees from $72,000 to $65,000, and for the removal of incumbrances from the harbor only $2,000 was allowed. Considerable desultory debate occurred on various proposed alterations, but the tax bill, as a whole, was passed as follows:

Advertising	$15,000 00
Asylum for Idiots	250 00
Case of Harlem Bridge	1,500 00
Common Schools for State	428,369 10
Coroners' Fees	20,000 00
County Jail (building of)	6,000 00
County Contingencies	20,000 00
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	1,200 00
Election Expenses	72,000 00
Removal of Incumbrances in the Harbor	7,500 00
Institution for the Blind	2,040 00
Interest on Harlem Bridge Bonds	4,100 00
Interest on Loans	50,000 00
Interest on Court-house, etc	30,000 00
Lighting, Cleaning and Supplies (County Offices)	15,000 00
New-York Juvenile Asylum	50,000 00
State Lunatic Asylum	1,000 00
Officers' and Witnesses fees	65,000 00
Printing, Stationary, Blank-books	15,000 00
Police Fund*	1,863 65
Police Contingent Expenses	6,500 00
Repairs to County Buildings	4,000 00
Rents	5,000 00
Salaries—Legislative Department	5,000 00
Salaries—Executive Department	4,400 00
Salaries—Judiciary Department	53,500 00
State Taxes	225,950 00
Police Supplies	1,784,621 34
Support of Prisoners (County Jail)	40,542 00
Support detained Witnesses	5,000 00
Harlem Bridge—construction of	5,000 00
Total	100,000 00
	$4,733,082 34

*Pay of five police surgeons ($7,500) added.

A bill of Peter Monaghan, amounting to over $700 for binding and repairing books of record in the Register's office, was laid over on account of opposition as to some of the items. The Board then adjourned until the 17th inst.

Anti-Slavery Convention.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 7.

The annual Anti-Slavery State Convention, met at Association Hall to-day. The call for the meeting was at 10 o'clock, but at 11 o'clock the meeting was organized, which time thirteen white men, six white women, and three negro men were present. OLIVER JOHNSON, editor of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, was chosen President. The meeting holds sessions two days.

[Advertisement.]

Volunteers for the army should not leave the City until supplied with HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment. For sores, scurvy, wounds, small-pox, fevers and bowel complaints, these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box.

[Advertisement.]

THE CROWD AT BARNUM'S MUSEUM is tremendous. Commodore NUTT'S levées are thronged day and evening, and everybody is delighted and eloquent in the praise of the "love of a man."

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 03 | Sun sets.... 5 36 | Moon sets.... 2 22

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 2 05 | Gov. Island 2 54 | Hell Gate.... 4 10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 7.

Cleared.

Steamer M. Sanford